The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4858. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to April 21 by Ocean Telegraph.

Efforts to Secure the Settlement of the Luxemburg Question.

Action of France and Prussia in Regard to the Proposed Plan.

Mr. Gladstone Withdraws from the Leadership of the Liberal Party.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

A Proposition for a Peaceful Settlement —Napoleon Willing to Accede to the Plan.

LONDON, Saturday, April 20—Evening.

A dispatch from the Berlin agency of the Associated Press, dated this evening, says: "A plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submitted to France and Prussia by the remaining Great Powers of Europe. NAPOLEON has since signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in this plan. Prussia, however, has not replied. There is a growing feeling in the best informed circles this evening that these overtures will be successful, and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed."

Caution Against Over-Confidence in Peace.

VIENNA, Sunday, April 21.

The Vienna *Post*, an official organ of the Austrian Government, in an editorial on the relations between Prussia and France, counsels its readers not to put too much faith in the preservation of peace in Europe.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone Resigns the Leadership of the Liberal Party.

LONDON, Sunday, April 21.

Mr. GLADSTONE has written a letter in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the Liberal Party.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sunday, April 21.

Dispatches received here to-day from Paris report that Rentes are drooping.

A telegram from Frankfort states that United States Bonds have advanced ¼ @ cent., and were quoted at 71½.

THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, DOUGHERTY COUNTY, Ga., Monday, April 15, 1867.

I have had ample opportunity since I commenced my tour of the agricultural districts of southwestern Georgia to learn that the freedmen are thoroughly informed as to the possession of their right to vote, and that it is not true, as stated, that any efforts are made by the whites to mislead or keep them in ignorance on this subject. On the contrary, I found that they derived their information almost invariably from "Mas' John," "Mas' James," or "Mas' Ben," their former masters and present employers, and that the little they knew of how they ought to exercise their right was derived from the same source. It has been a great error to suppose that the slave owners as a body have felt any disposition to withhold from the negroes any of the privileges which have been extended to them since their emancipation, however they may have thought as to the propriety or policy of endowing them with those privileges. Emancipation caused immense losses to the owners of slaves, not only in the destruction of slave property, but in the depreciation of the lands to which those slaves were attached as laborers. But nobody was unjust enough to revenge the loss upon the negroes, or to visit upon them in the shape of ill treatment or unkindness the injuries which were inflicted by their instrumentality. The just laws by which the enactments suited to slavery were repealed, and full protection to person and property secured to the freedmen, were urged and passed by slave-owners, to whom emancipation had brought ruin, and I well remember in the first few days after the surrender, hearing a Georgian who had owned upwards of six hundred slaves, advocate the prompt adoption of such legislation as would supply to the negroes the protection of the master which they had lost, and secure to them all the personal and property rights which freedom had conferred upon them. In the same spirit, and with the same frankness, the former slave-owners have instructed the negroes that they are now entitled to vote, and in many instances have taken pains to explain to them what voting means, and what their duties are as citizens, disabusing their minds of errors which they entertained, and guarding them against others to which they are exposed.

In this part of the State the negroes have an overwhelming majority over the whites, and to one who has lived among them, heard them talk, and talked with them with a view to judge of their intelligence and capacity, the experiment of giving them political power must seem what an insurance company would regard as extra hazardous. To judge of the negro race by DOWNING, the oysterman, or FRED. DOUGLAS, or even by the generality of those who are scattered over the North, is to adopt a false standard. You must see and observe the plantation negroes to form any true conception of their ignorance and childishness. Time and the printing press may, and doubtless will, work a wonderful change, and it is gratifying to observe how much they desire to embrace the opportunities for education which are now within their reach. But the process will not be rapid. I have visited many of the plantation schools and listened to the recitations of the scholars, and did not derive encouragement as to the speedy of instruction of the race, even in the first elements of education. They exhibited some readiness to learn their letters, and imitate their forms, but seemed incapable of combining them into words. They could point out in the alphabet D, and O, and G, but could not comprehend that together they represented dog, and after they were told such was the fact, not one in fifty could spell dog if required to do so in five minutes after the instruction was given. Many of these scholars had been assiduous in their attendance at school for several months. The teachers were capable, and for the most part devoted and interested in their labor: but they have all encountered the same difficulty, and own it frankly. In arithmetic the classes appeared as utterly confounded as if the addition of 4 and 6 were the *binomial theorem*. I found of course a few bright exceptions—young negroes from 12 to 16 years of age, who were able to read accurately, and who comprehended and could apply the first rules of arithmetic. But the masses who sit particularly yet anxiously at the feet of their teachers, find the first pages of their primer as puzzling as ever school-boy found the metres of TERENCE, and the simplest sum in addition a *pons asinorum* more impassable than ever dunce regarded the theorem of EUCLID, to which that uncomplimentary designation is familiarly given. The great difficulty the teachers find is to make their pupils fix their attention long enough to comprehend the simplest lesson. It is found absolutely necessary to give frequent intervals of play during the morning so as not to fatigue and stupefy the scholars, to make the lessons as short and simple as possible, and make each step perfectly plain and comprehended before the next is attempted. The pupils were generally neat in their persons, rendered a cheerful obedience to the teachers, and tried hard to be attentive. Very few of the older negroes attempt "to get an education." They do not believe it possible, and cannot afford the time. Many of the younger who are grown attend night schools, and seem anxious to learn; and the majority of the children of both sexes have a slate and pencil and WEBSTER'S speller, and go daily to the nearest school to renew each day the effort "to get through their wool" the simple truth that a combination of h-o-g spells hog, and that the figures 2 and 3, added together, make 5.

The expenses of these plantation schools are almost entirely borne by the planters. The parents of the pupils are required to pay a nominal sum monthly, either in money or provisions, to the teacher, more to create an interest in the progress of their children than to support the school, and the books are provided by the employers or their families without charge, except where through carelessness or mischief a book has been lost or defaced, and it is necessary to supply another. My remarks apply only to the rural schools. I have not visited any of those in the towns and cities under the management of the "school marms."

I think it will be a long time before any of the race will be able to give an intelligent opinion of the comparative advantages of specific and *ad valorem* duties on imports, can suggest an improved financial system to Mr. MCCULLOCH, or advise Mr. SEWARD on questions relating to foreign affairs.

The unsettled weather for the past few days has much retarded planting operations. The low lands are still very wet, and the prospect of continued sunshine is far from hopeful. The first murmurs of complaint are distinctly audible. The faces of the planters are slightly elongated, and if in the next ten days the rains become less frequently remittent, we shall hear very loud grumbling, and see many doleful visages. The corn is well up, looking fresh and green, and covers an area which, in September, if Providence send "good seasons," will amply supply bread to the population.

I go hence to-morrow to the counties South of this, and will probably write next from Camilla, in Mitchell County. The "pine barrens" of this part of the country, which seem interminable, do not present any variety, except when you reach a place to water and feed your horse, or a clearing where a plantation is to be found. You may ride through these pine forests from morning till night, and fancy when you halt that you are back at the place whence you started.

QUONDAM.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, April 16, 1867.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

The convention of the Conservative Party of Tennessee assembled in this City to-day in the State House for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. The large hall of the representative branch of the General Assembly was densely packed with white people and the galleries crowded with colored citizens. Out of seventy-five counties twenty-nine responded to the call for delegates to the convention. Many of those were represented by but one delegate, others by three or four; while others of the twenty-nine by proxies. The majority of the delegates were from this (Davidson) County and City. Forty-eight were from Sumner, a county adjacent to this, and a county which furnished twenty-two companies to the rebel army, and contained but four or six persons who voted against the ordinance of secession. There were not more than one hundred and fifty delegates. The major part of the large assembly were spectators. That so many of this character were present is not surprising when we reflect that the citizens of Nashville and Davidson County, by a majority of more than five thousand, voted for the secession of the State.

A majority of all the delegates are disfranchised rebels under the laws of Tennessee. The Convention was called to order by Hon. JOHN BAXTER, of Knoxville, who stated that, at a caucus held last night, it had been decided that, to expedite business, a permanent organization would be effected at once, and nominated Hon. ELIJAH WALKER, of Harding County, West Tennessee, for permanent President. The nomination was seconded, and Mr. WALKER was unanimously elected, after which he was escorted to the chair by Dr. LEFTWICH and Hon. EDMUND COOPER, late private secretary of the President. In presenting him to the Convention, Mr. COOPER said: "Gentlemen of the Convention. I present to you the President of the Convention, Hon. ELIJAH WALKER, of Harding County, West Tennessee, whose loyalty at all times during the late terrible struggle can be vouched for by all who know him."

Mr. WALKER replied: "I have never before been in a convention, have never taken any part in political matters, but I now feel that the time has arrived for me to join in the van, and by my voice, with my friends, resist the tide of usurpation which is sweeping over the country. But I did not prepare any speech for this occasion, and must therefore ask your kind indulgence, and thank you for the great honor you have done me in selecting me for your presiding officer."

Mr. BAXTER then announced the names of Hons. ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON, J. J. JOHNSON and JESSE H. GANT, as Vice-Presidents, and E. A. JAMES, Postmaster at Chattanooga, as Secretary. These gentlemen were unanimously elected. On motion of Mr. GANT, each delegation was instructed to furnish the Secretary with the names of its members. The names of the counties were then called by the Secretary, but out of 75 only 29 responded to the call. Several of the counties of the district represented by the President for ten years in the lower House of Congress were not represented in the Convention to-day by a single delegate.

After the Secretary had finished calling the names of the counties, a motion was made and carried to admit the colored delegations who were on the floor, and that they furnish the Secretary with a list of their names. But one delegation reported, and the motion was amended so that the delegates already reported should be considered the representatives of the colored people in their respective counties.

After this resolution was adopted no counties were called.

On motion of Hon. EDMOND COOPER, a Committee consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District, and six from the State at large, was appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, with Mr. COOPER as Chairman.

The Committee retiring, the Convention became clamorous for a speech, and in answer to the call DORSEY B. THOMAS, of Maury County, took the stand.

Mr. THOMAS said the people of Tennessee had been deprived of their rights and liberties by the party now in possession of the State Government, and that it is the most atrocious tyranny any people were ever subjected to. That the people know not what rights or privileges they possess, for they dare not exercise or demand them. That the people of Tennessee had been imposed upon in 1861, but that they had a right to revolutionize the Government; and although he thought the course pursued by them impolitic, yet they had the right of revolution and they never would surrender it. [Great applause.] The Government of the United States had waged war against them, and had defeated their attempted revolution, yet the people who were in favor of secession *had a right to be in favor of it*, and had a right to protect themselves and their rights. The Constitution of the United States belongs as much to the late Confederates as to any one else, and they had as much right to participate in the Government under it as any one else. They had accepted the situation and recognized the freedom of the negro, who now occupies the attitude of a citizen, entitled to all the rights and privileges of an American citizen. His *status* is fixed by the law, and as honorable, law abiding citizens we must now accept him as such. The people, he declared, were led, or rather *forced*, into rebellion by their leaders; but as the act of the State through their Legislature and Executive officers; but now that the war has terminated, the *people* have returned to their original position as citizens, the one which they occupied when engaged in rebellion. And now, what right has that same Government to deprive these people of their rights for doing only what it forced them to do? These people had not here to extend to all men the full rights of citizenship. He said that if, in defending the rights of his State, he was called a rebel, he gloried in the name of rebel. [Tumultuous applause, and cries of "Good."] That the present Radical party was a cheat and swindle; that the conduct of the late Confederates had been commendable in the highest degree; that they were the only law-abiding citizens of the State, and that the State owed them a debt of gratitude; that he (Mr. THOMAS) had been sustained by them, and that he desired them to continue in the course they had followed since the war terminated. He was followed by Capt. C. S. CAMERON, (late of Chicago, Ill.,) of Memphis, who was at one time captain of a company of cavalry in an Illinois regiment, and who was dismissed from the service for "absence without leave in the face of the enemy." Capt. CAMERON said, in substance, "That the delegation from Shelby (Memphis) came here in a spirit of conciliation, and to nominate a standard bearer for the Gubernatorial campaign, one whose record should be of unquestioned loyalty to the Federal Government, and when that is done, in spite of the Metropolitan Police who have been appointed to deprive us of our rights, they would give an overwhelming conservative majority. [Cheers.] He said he had fought for the Union—that as far as the people of the South were concerned, they had carried on the war on high-toned chivalric principles, and that the Confederate army had voluntarily surrendered their arms, and the soldiers had honestly observed their paroles; that the Radical Party was full of infamy, while the late Confederates were full of excellence, which made the infamy of the Radicals more infamous; that there were but two classes mean enough to persecute and denounce the late Confederates—one was the thieving Abolitionists of the North, who came South only to steal the hard earnings of the people, and steal your spoons; and when your chivalrous Cheathams, Forrests, Bateses and Hoods gave them a few cotilions, [rapturous applause,] they fell back and only succeeded when they came down like swarms of locusts. And the Radicals of Tennessee are of the same class, who have stolen your subsistence, your school fund, and are now trying to deprive you of every civil and political right. That this party had gotten into power by the votes of the military; that it was not the lawful Government of Tennessee, and that no decent man had participated in the election; that the same party are seeking to deprive the people of their liberties by disfranchisement. Will you submit to it? [Cries of "No! no!"] If you do you are unworthy to be called men or look the sun of Heaven in the face. Mr. COOPER then read the resolutions, a ter which he addressed the Convention in favor of their adoption. His speech was a bitter attack upon Gov. BROWNLOW and the Radical majority of the Legislature, and then after paying a personal compliment to EMERSON ETHERIDGE, said the Convention had assembled to nominate him for Governor. He then moved the adoption of the resolutions, which motion was unanimously adopted. He then nominated for Governor Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Weakly County, which nomination was unanimously carried amid cheers, the band playing Hail Columbia. Following the nomination a speech was delivered by Jos. E. WILLIAMS, a colored man from Pennsylvania. WILLIAMS is an illiterate man, and delivered a tedious, stupid harangue. His appearance was greeted by hisses from the majority of the large assemblage of colored men present, and many of this class left the room. The colored men of this city knew he had deserted the army here in the face of the enemy, they knew he had received the most degrading punishment while in the Union army, and they knew he had served three yea s in the Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. WILLIAMS commenced his speech by saying that for his espousal of the Conservative cause his life had been threatened by the Radicals of his race, and he appealed to the Conservatives of Tennessee to protect him from the violence of the Radicals; said he had been in Canada and other *civilized* portions of the world, and had been treated with respect, but that in Nashville, since he had proclaimed himself a Conservative he had been constantly the object of insult by Radical negroes.

A large number of the Conservative delegates left the room when WILLIAMS took the stand, swearing it was a disgrace to the party that such a fellow was called upon to speak, and said they were thoroughly disgusted. JOHN BAXTER, of Knoxville, followed WILLIAMS. BAXTER came here expecting the nomination. Many delegates were for him, and he would doubtless have received the nomination had not ETHERIDGE received it.

After the cession of the State on the 8th of June, 1861, BAXTER became a violent rebel. He applied by letter to JEFF. DAVIS for a commission as Brigadier-General in the rebel army. This letter was addressed to his law partner, LANDON C. HAYNES, of the Confederate Senate, at Richmond. In another letter, through the same party, he applied to the Confederate Government to turn over to him a half-million in specie, which he proposed to take through the Federal lines to the Northwest, there to buy up the Press and incite insurrection and, (as he expressed it,) get up a fire in the rear. This, he argued, could be easily done since the draft was already being resisted in various parts of the Northwest. The letters referred to were captured at Knoxville, in the residence of the rebel Senator HAYNES in September, 1863. By Gen. S. P. CARTER, Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee, they were exhibited to several leading citizens who were familiar with BAXTER'S autograph. Those facts have been published and Mr. BAXTER has never controverted them. I will not attempt to report his speech but content myself with the statement that it was similar to and a repetition of those already reported. After the conclusion of Mr. BAXTER'S speech it was resolved to hold a meeting to-night.

At 8 o'clock I went to the Capitol and found Mr. A. S. COLYAR speaking to a small, very small number of persons. Mr. COLYAR is a disfranchised rebel—an ex-member of the rebel Congress. Mr. COLYAR'S speech was a repetition of those already reported. After him some unimportant personages made some remarks. On the whole, the Convention was a very tame affair. There was not exhibited the enthusiasm I anticipated.

Mr. ETHERIDGE has the character of being an excellent stump orator and from this the Conservatives expect much. There is already great political excitement in this State and the contest may be said to have fairly commenced.

Sailing of the Peruvian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, April 21.

The steamship *Peruvian* sailed at 10:15 o'clock last night for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 21, 1867.

As was foreseen during the greater part of the day yesterday, the Legislature of 1867 adjourned *sine die* at a little past midnight this morning.

There was the usual hilarity and uproar which accompanies a final session, protracted to so late an hour, and for several hours business was carried on with a degree of confusion which made it nearly or quite impossible for any one to retain a clear idea of what was going on.

With one exception, hereafter to be alluded to, there was little or no debate—the time did not admit of that; yet the fate of several of the most important measures of the session was at stake, and a crowd of breathless and deeply-interested spectators hung around lobby and vestibule, awaiting the announcement of the votes which were to decide their fate.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The exception referred to occurred in the Senate immediately after the opening of the session at 9 o'clock. Mr. FOLGER moved that the Sodus Canal Bill be taken from the Canal Committee and considered in Committee of the Whole forthwith. This, as was anticipated, brought out an immediate and determined opposition from the rival interests of Oswego and Syracuse. Mr. WHITE moved to amend by committing the subject to the Constitutional Convention, and at once embarked in a speech designed at all hazards to defeat the measure by using up so much time as to make it impossible to arrive at a decision upon it during the day. He began by saying that he proposed to show the fitness of the Convention to deal with the question by delineating the characters of those who were likely to sit in it. He continued this line of argument for two hours and a half, very much in the style of Hon. T. C. FIELDS, on a similar occasion, and then gave way to a point of order. A five minutes' rule was then adopted and the time of Sodus having gone by, the Senate rushed forward with its other business. The new Central Railroad Bill, from the Assembly, was then beaten, 15 to 15. The new Broadway Underground, whose chances were always desperate, was next dispatched, and the amendments to the Metropolitan Excise Law were given the go-by.

Conference Committees were meanwhile sitting on the City and County tax levies and the Supply Bill. An immense lobby was in attendance on the first two bills. The Board of Supervisers of New-York and the Aldermen were there in force with a horde of retainers. The most contradictory rumors flew around as to the proceedings of the committees, and when the reports finally came in, near midnight, it was impossible to hear with distinctness what amendments were made. It is understood, however, that no great changes from the amounts severally reported were decided on. But it is understood that some queer provisions were incorporated in the bill. There is one excellent feature in the City tax levy. Ex-Judges WOODRUFF and RENNEY, Attorney-General MARTINDALE, and Hon. C. M. DEPEW, with the Comptroller, are to constitute a Board of Auditors to whom are to be referred all unliquidated claims against the City, and their decision is to be binding on the City. The appropriation for the new Court-house is finally fixed at $800,000.

BIG SCHEMES KILLED.

No Legislature has ever witnessed the defeat of so many gigantic schemes for reform or pecuniary profit. It was confidently predicted at the outset that four great commissions were to be formed to take charge of nearly all the interests remaining in the hands of the municipal government. There were to be a Market Commission, a Piers and Wharves Commission, a School Commission and a Board of Public Works. Not one of these bills passed both branches of the Legislature. The Cross-town Railroad Amended Bill passed the Legislature and rests with the Governor. The fate of the Central, the Underground and the Surface are well known. It is a pity that some of these measures could not have passed in a satisfactory shape and future Legislatures been preserved from their demoralizing influences.

MERRY MAKING IN THE ASSEMBLY.

There was a rollicking time in the Assembly Chamber during the greater part of last evening. A recess having been taken the third House was admitted to the privileges of the floor and a speaker *pro tem.* having been installed the fun began to flow fast and furious. It is not going too far to say that more pungent things were said during the hour and a half spent in this way than have been uttered during the whole session, but the best joke of the season, by all odds, was when Assemblyman PARKER, in a style of well-counterfeited gravity, undertook to repeat a charges of corruption brought against the Assembly, and to claim for it a character of high-toned integrity.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[A portion of this Report appeared in the Sunday Times.

SENATE—ALBANY, Saturday, April 20.

No clergyman was present to open the proceeding of the Senate with prayer.

SODUS BAY CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the Committee on Canals be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to extend the powers of the Sodus Bay Canal Company, and that the same be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WHITE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. WHITE then moved to refer the subject to the Constitutional Convention, and on this motion he spoke at considerable length.

After various points of order being raised and decided, and sundry questions of privilege, it was finally resolved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with instructions to report within an hour.

The several orders of business were laid on the table on motion of Mr FOLGER.

The Assembly bill to amend the New-York Excise Act was moved to the Committee of the Whole by Mr. LENT, but objection was made.

CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE BILL.

The New-York Central Railroad Fare Bill then came from the Assembly, as an amendment to a Senate bill.

Mr. FOLGER moved to lay the subject on the table. Motion carried by yeas 16, nays 9.

Mr. FOLGER moved to limit debate to five minutes. Motion carried.

Mr. SESSIONS moved that the Senate Committee on Canal Frauds be authorized to sit during the recess, and report to the next Legislature.

Motion carried.

Mr. PARSONS reported for the consideration of the Senate the Sodus Canal Company Bill.

BILLS PASSED.

Increasing the compensation for the care and education of deaf mutes.

Incorporating the Eighth Regiment Association of New-York.

For a bridge over the Mohawk River at St. Johnsville.

For the relief of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Concerning the action of the New-York Common Council concerning a pier belonging to the Ryedorf estate.

Amending the State Militia Law in regard to the enrollment of members thereof.

EXCISE LAW.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY moved that the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties be directed to report at 2 o'clock this afternoon the bill amending the Metropolitan Excise Law.

Mr. O'DONNELL, Chairman of the Committee, opposed the motion, insisting that the law ought not to be disturbed.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY stated that the amendments met the approval of the Excise Commissioners, and read telegrams from Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, stating that they had no objection to the amendments.

Mr. O'DONNELL said he did not care who approved the amendments. The law is the most perfect and beneficial Excise Law that New-York has ever enjoyed, and he hoped it would not be altered at the beck or dictation of any Commissioner.

The debate was decided out of order, and the third reading of bills proceeded with. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the raising of a dam on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal.

The Jefferson County Soldiers' Monument Bill.

For the election by districts of town officers of the town of Verona.

Amending the act relative to taxing surplus funds of Savings Banks.

Incorporating the Long Island Safe Deposit Company.

Amending the charter of the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Relative to the benevolent fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department of New-York.

As to the tax on Foreign insurance companies.

Incorporating the Saratoga Savings Bank.

Imposing tolls for the use of the State Basin at West Troy.

CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE BILL.

Mr. PIERSON moved to take from the table the Assembly Central Railroad Fare Bill. Carried.

Mr. PIERSON moved to concur.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved the postponement of the vote for half an hour. Carried—16 to 15.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

For the construction of a railroad from Spuyten Duyvel to Port Morris.

Exempting from taxation town bonds subscribed to aid the Southern Central Railroad.

Assembly amendments to the Oneida Lake Canal Bill were concurred in.

CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL LOST.

The Assembly Central Railroad Fare Bill was taken up, and lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnett, Bennett, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, Godsad, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sutherland, Wilbur, Walcott, Wood—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Humphrey, Kline, LaBau, Lent, Nicks, O'Donnell, Sessions, Stanford, White, Williams—15.

Giving to the Canal Board and Commissioners of the Canal Fund full jurisdiction over all contracts hereafter made by the Contracting Board, and doing away with the Superintendent's system on the 1st day of June. Ordered to a third reading and passed.

The Buffalo Normal School Bill was passed.

The Assembly Central Railroad Bill being returned from the Assembly with a request for a Committee of Conference, Mr. FOLGER moved to adhere. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the repairing of Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn; providing for reimbursing taxes illegally collected in Herkimer, Chenango, Madison, Otsego and Fulton Counties.

Recess until 8 o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion, the Assembly Bill amending the Metropolitan Excise Law was ordered, and reported forthwith.

The report of the Conference Committee on the general Charity Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committe on the Canal Appropriation Bill being under consideration,

Mr. HUMPHREY moved to agree, except as to the Genesee Valley Canal locks. Lost, and the bill agreed to.

Mr. LOW reported the New-York City Tax Levy from the Conference Committee's report; it strikes out JOHN V. HACKETT as one of the Commission to audit claims against the City, and inserts the name of LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. It also increases the appropriation for piers and wharves to $215,000. The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

The New-York Underground Railroad Bill was taken up.

H. C. MURPHY moved to add HUGH WILSON and ASAEL ROBINSON to the incorporators; which was carried.

H. C. MURPHY moved to make the Company a corporation; which was carried.

H. C. MURPHY moved an amendment providing that compensation shall be awarded Messrs. WILSON, ROBINSON and VANDENBURGH, the originators of the underground project, which was carried.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment requiring one thousand feet of the tunnel to be built by Jan. 1, 1869.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. O'DONNELL protested against the passage of the bill at this late hour, and moved to refer to the Railroad Committee, which was lost.

Messages from the Assembly were announced, and the bill laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. WHITE a resolution complimentary to Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, was adopted unanimously. At 11:30 the County Tax Levy was reported from the Conference Committee, and the report was adopted—19 to 6.

Mr. PIERSON moved a resolution complimentary to JAMES TERWILLIGER, Clerk of the Senate, which was adopted.

The bill authorizing the abatement of certain nuisances in Brooklyn was passed, on motion of Mr. PIERSON, also a bill to aid common schools in Richmond County.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn *sine die* at midnight, and that hour having arrived, the President, after returning thanks for the courtesy and kindness he had experienced at the hands of Senators, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

ASSEMBLY.

Resolutions of thanks to Hon. EDMUND L. PITTS, Speaker, and LUTHER CALDWELL, Clerk, were unanimously adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the incorporation of stage companies outside of New-York.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Supply Bill was agreed to.

To improve Fulton-avenue and other streets in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Fire-proof Protective Company.

To incorporate the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company.

To incorporate the Rensselaer Union Monumental Association.

The report of the Conference Committee on the O'Donnell Railroad Bill, giving State aid to the amount of $6,000 per mile toward the construction of railroads, was agreed to.

The Anti-Rent Bill came up for a third reading, and was lost by a vote of 39 to 48.

The House concurred in all the amendments of the Senate to the New-York City Tax Levy, except those reducing the appropriation for wharves and piers, modifying the Board of Audit, and striking out the extension of the terms of Councilmen.

Another Committee of Conference was appointed on the New-York City Tax Levy.

Mr. WILBUR reported the New-York County Tax Levy, and the House proceeded to examine the same in Committee of the Whole. Without making amendments the bill was ordered to a third reading, the rules suspended, and the bill passed by a vote of 82 to 2.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved to reconsider the vote. Lost.

The Assembly then took a recess to 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SILKMAN called up the Senate concurrent resolution relating to Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings, and authorizing the Superintendent of the Banking Department to consolidate the laws relating to such institutions, and to make examinations of such institutions, and to assess upon them the expense thereof. It was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize Life Insurance Companies to make special deposits of securities in the Insurance Department.

To authorize certain towns in Ulster and Orange counties to issue bonds and take stock in the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

To facilitate the construction of the New-York Northern Railroad.

To amend the Charter of the German Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company.

To provide for the better regulation of pawnbrokers in Niagara Frontier Police District.

To provide for a supply of water in Schenectady.

The Senate returned the bill increasing the fare on the New-York Central Railroad, with a message that they had now concurred in the amendments of the House.

Mr. WEED moved that the House insist on their amendments, and appoint a Conference Committee, and ask a like Committee on the part of the Senate. Agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to take land adjoining the Court-house for public use.

To amend the charter of the Yonkers Water Company.

To extend the jurisdiction of the Surrogates' Courts.

To amend the act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies.

To amend the charter of the City of Elmira.

REPORTS.

Of the Conference Committee, and in New-York City Tax Levy, the State Charity Bill, and bill making appropriations to pay canal awards were all agreed to.

In relation to the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public Schools.

The resolution was adopted to adjourn at 11:30 o'clock.

The Conference Committee on the New-York County Tax Levy, made a report which was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

After notices from the usual Committees relative to adjournment, the Speaker returned his thanks for the courtesy extended to him during the session, and the House adjourned *sine die*.

Crimes in Louisville and Vicinity—Easter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, April 21.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the suburbs of this city yesterday. It appears that as she was crossing a fence her bonnet strings caught and strangled her to death.

A rabid dog was killed here yesterday and a general slaughter of canines has commenced.

The Young Men's Christian Association propose to raise by subscription $20,000 to establish rooms and provide a library.

Easter was observed in this city to-day by the churches of all denominations with wonderful unanimity. Rev. W. A. SMITH, an eminent divine of St. Louis, preached to a large congregation at the Walnut-street Methodist Church to-night.

Half a dozen daring burglars, supposed to be from Cincinnati, opened several establishments in New-Albany, Ind., on Friday night. Two of them were discovered by the police in the yard of a bank cashier. Upon attempting their arrest they were fired upon and Policeman JONES was wounded. One of the burglars, named HARRIS, was shot in the leg by Policeman MCBARRON and captured.

Massacre by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, April 21.

The Idaho *Statesman* says: The Indians attacked a stage-coach near Fernit's Ferry on the 26th ult., and killed the driver, named YOUNGER, and two passengers, named ULLMAN and BUCHER. Three other passengers escaped.

Senator Wilson in Virginia—A Reply by a State Senator.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, April 21.

Senator WILSON spoke at Orange Court-house yesterday. He recounted the events which led to the war, and said that after its close the North had no ill feeling for the South. The South was submissive, and had the measures now pending been adopted directly at the close of the conflict, the South would have acknowledged that the Government was just and liberal. But when JOHNSON assumed power he adopted a different policy, which had brought on all this dissatisfaction. LINCOLN had prepared eight conditions for the pardon of rebels, all of which met WILSON'S approval. JOHNSON prepared fourteen, which were six too many. He (WILSON) had never favored the $24,000 clause, for he wanted the South, except a few prominent rebels, to be at liberty to go to work. The South has complained of Congress violating the Constitution, and yet upheld JOHNSON in his violations of the Constitution in restoring the States. The speaker was opposed to a black man's party, or a white man's party. Let all who favor human bondage go together, and all who favor freedom and progress go together. If any rebels had cast aside their delusions let them come up and join the Republican party.

Major J. H. LEE, State Senator from Orange, replied to Mr. WILSON. He charged the introduction of Slavery upon the North, and said LINCOLN did not at first intend to liberate the slaves; and that the Southern people were the blacks' best friends.

Mr. WILSON replied that in a year the North would give the negroes suffrage. He said confiscation might follow if the Reconstruction Bill was not accepted.

Navy and Shipping Items.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 19.

The British steamer *Peruvian*, Capt. GLOVER, which recently arrived at Norfolk to load for Liverpool, has completed taking in her cargo, and sails to-morrow morning for her destination. She loaded a cargo consisting of 1,600 bales of cotton, 10,000 bushels of corn and 69 hhds. of tobacco. The *Peruvian* sails on her return for Philadelphia and Norfolk.

The steamship *Melita*, belonging to the same line, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst. for Philadelphia and Norfolk.

The United States double-ender gunboat *Mackinaw* arrived here at a late hour last night from the West Indies, *via* Hilton Head, S. C. She left Port-au-Prince on the 8th inst., and remained at Hilton Head but one day.

The flagship *Susquehanna*, Rear Admiral PALMER commanding, was at Port-au-Prince when she sailed.

The *Mackinaw* sailed from Boston some fifteen months ago, and has been cruising in the West India waters during this time. She waits in Hampton Roads for instructions from the Navy Department.

Measures have been taken for the rebuilding of the Atlantic Hotel in Norfolk.

Typographical Union Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 21.

The Typographical Union of this city, last night, elected as delegates to the Convention at Memphis Messrs. ROBERTSON and MAYBERRY.

Burning of the New-York and Erie Elevator at Buffalo—Losses and Insurance.

From the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday we gather the following particulars of the destruction by fire of the New-York and Erie Elevator in that city, early on the morning of that day:

The elevator, which was owned by GEORGE W. TIFFT, and was leased for a term of eight years to CYRUS CLARKE, A. J. HOLT, O. L. NIMS and others, contained about 140,000 bushels of grain, owned by these and other parties. The grain is all damaged. The building is a mass of ruins, though the tower and fragmentary portion of the walls remain. The origin of the fire, which was first discovered in the tower, is unknown, but it is not probable that it was the work of an incendiary. We incline to the opinion that it was occasioned by spontaneous combustion, as the elevator, after having been idle all winter, was started yesterday for the first time, unloading during the day and evening the *Golden West*. Work was stopped at 9 o'clock, and everything was at that time reported as cool and safe.

There was stored in the elevator, as nearly as can be ascertained, between 138,000 and 140,000 bushels of grain, composed, for the most part, of corn and oats, together with a small quantity of rye. This grain, though all more or less damaged, is by no means spoiled. A great part of it has been wet by water from the engines; much of it has fallen into the creek, while large quantities have fallen with the walls, becoming partially burned and badly smoked. Competent and prominent insurance men, however, give it as their opinion that a salvage of 25 per cent. will be effected.

The elevator building entire was valued at $75,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $59,700 in the following companies:

New-York Fire Ins. Co.	$1,500
Cleveland, Ohio Ins. Co.	1,000
Resolute, N. Y.	1,000
North American, N. Y.	1,000
Market, N. Y.	1,000
Springfield	1,000
Corn Exchange, N. Y.	1,000
Atlantic, Providence	1,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn	1,000
Norwich, Conn.	1,000
State Fire Ins. Co., Cleveland	2,000
Midas Fire Ins. Co., Cleveland	2,500
German Fire Ins. Co., Cleveland	1,000
Home Fire Ins. Co., Toledo	4,500
Germania, Toledo	3,000
Philadelphia Fire Ins. Co.	3,000
Washington Fire Ins. Co., of Baltimore	1,500
Union, of Baltimore	2,000
Merchants' Ins. Co., Providence	3,000
Commercial Ins. Co.	2,500
Gaspee, Providence	2,000
Narragansett, Providence	3,000
Roger Williams, Providence	2,000
St. Marks' Ins. Co.	2,500
Putnam Ins. Co.	1,000
Boatman's Ins. Co., of Cincinnati	3,000
Hamilton Ins. Co., of Cincinnati	3,000
Farmers' Ins. Co., of Cincinnati	3,000
Eclipse, of Cincinnati	2,000
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	1,500
Home Co., of Toledo, (on machinery)	1,250
Total insurance on building	$59,700

In addition to the elevator, Mr. TIFFT'S private office is considerably charred and damaged, together with a large pile of lumber standing

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

—Chapters twelve to fourteen of "The Guardian Angel" hold the leading place in the *Atlantic Monthly*, (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.) These are followed by an exceedingly interesting arti le written by Mr. PARTON, sketching the history of that wonderful invention, the sewing-machine. It contains, as a matter of course, numerous facts very racily told about the early history of Mr. ELIAS HOWE and the struggles through which he finally achieved success. It is a little amusing to find Mr. PARTON in the course of this article defending Gen. BUTLER from the charges made against him during the war, but he does it nevertheless. "The Genius of Dickens" is discussed by Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE in one of his finished essays. He thinks that DICKENS is not to be ranked with the greatest masters of characterization. C. D. SHANLY discusses "Germany in New-York" in an entertaining article sketching the interior of the lager-beer saloons, the German theatres, &c., &c., and describing the Turn Vereins, the Schutzen Feste and other institutions peculiar to this nationality. "Katharine Morne" apparently comes to a conclusion. J. O. CULVER tells quite skillfully a rather sensational story, "The Plaintiff Nonsuited;" C. C. HAZEWELL writes of some "Unappreciated Characters," such as sluggards, the Old Man of the Sea and Xanthippe; Col. HIGGINSON describes "Oldport in Winter; Mr. FROTHINGHAM gives some reasons for the custom of "Burial with the Head toward the East," and W. WINWOOD READE writes of "The Heroes of Central Africa." He gives full credit to LIVINGSTONE, BAKER and BURTON for their achievements, but for reasons which the fact itself explains, fails to mention DU CHAILLU. The poetry in this number of the *Atlantic* does not call for special notice.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) completes its seventeenth year and thirty-fourth volume with the number for May, but with its increasing years it is still entitled to the epithet "new," in respect of the constant freshness of its contents. In view of the great popularity which the magazine early achieved and which it has steadily maintained, the publishers are fully entitled to the privilege of congratulating themselves to the extent which they do in the prospectus to the thirty-fifth volume. They state that in all there have appeared in the magazine fully 10,000 illustrations, costing in the aggregate $300,000. Even after making a liberal discount upon these figures, the statement strikingly illustrates the steadily persistent efforts which the conductors of the magazine have made to please, amuse and instruct the public. In one respect—that of serial stories—*Harper's* has lately been lamentably deficient, simply because the more eminent writers of fiction have temporarily stopped the supply, but the readers of this popular periodical will be gratified at the announcement that a serial, by MRS. CRAIK, (author of *John Halifax*,) will soon be commenced. The May number of *Harper's* has the standard attractions in the way of another of the "Dodge Club" papers, which, it seems, are written by one Mr. JAMES DE MILL, and further "Personal Recollections of the War," by Porte Crayon. "The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior" furnish Mr. A. L. RAWSON with a well-improved opportunity for an interesting and well-illustrated article; Miss KATE FIELDS again pays her *devoirs* to RISTORI; Mr. M. D. CONWAY gives a spirited sketch of DISRAELI; S. G. W. BENJAMIN writes of "Crete;" KATHARINE F. WILLIAMS and ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS contribute short stories, respectively entitled "Josephine" and "At Bay;" Mr. C. H. WEBB gives a vivid and, strange as it may seem, a partially amusing description of the "Jim Jims," which is another name for *delirium tremens*; and Dr. OSGOOD discusses some of the "New Aspects of the American Mind." The Editor's Drawer and Table are each spirited and entertaining.

—*Hours at Home* (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.) opens its fifth volume and its third year with a number of substantial excellence. Dr. BUSHNELL follows up his series of articles upon the "Moral Uses of Dark Things" with a paper upon "Want and Waste;" G. M. TOWLE describes the City of Nantes, where he is now United States Consul; Prof. W. S. TYLER gives an exceedingly interesting description of Jerusalem, embodying an account of some personal explorations; the fifth in the entertaining series of "Sketches of Rambles Among the Italian Hills" is given; Mr. EUGENE SCHUILER contributes a well-written and timely account of "PHILARET, the Metropolitan of Moscow," who has gained for himself the title of the "Bourdaloue of Russia;" Dr. SCHAFF calls attention to the very interesting and recent discovery of a new *Stabat Mater*—the *Mater Speciosa*, as it is termed—and he gives a skillful translation of it; Gen. J. GRANT WILSON accompanies the steel-plate likeness of WILLIAM of Orange, which forms a frontispiece to this number of *Hours at Home*, with a biographical sketch; Rev. GEORGE B. BACON gives an exceedingly pleasant description of a visit to the "First King of Siam," and Dr. RAY PALMER contributes an eloquent estimate of the character of the late Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN. The poetry in this number of the magazine is better than usual, and includes "The Power of Life," by the popular author of the "Schönberg-Cotta Chronicles," with "Depression and Aspiration," by Mrs. E. C. KINNEY, who is well known as a writer of exceedingly graceful verse.

—The *Galaxy*, for May, (New-York: W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,) as has already been stated in the TIMES, is the last of the fortnightly issues this popular periodical, and hereafter it is to take its place among the monthlies. The most noteworthy article in this number is an able paper upon "New-York and its People," by F. J. OTTARSON. It exhibits a close analytical study of the report of the census for 1865, and it shows that "our active, vital, energetic propelling force, is of Dutch and English descent, but now purely American; it is not mainly of city-born men, but of those who have come in from the State and Eastern States." Among other papers is an account of our new territorial acquisition, "Russian America," by GEO. E. POND, "Art Criticism Reviewed," by C. P. CRANCH, which is good enough as far as it goes, but which does not deal half so severely as it should with the captious spirit which rules in certain quarters; "Opium and its Victims," by ALONZO CALKINS, and another article by Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, on "Words and Their Uses." The poetry includes some charming verses entitled "The Dream Child," by M. E.

—Mr. THOMAS NAST makes the acquaintance of the readers of the *Riverside Magazine for Young People*, (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON,) with a capital full-page cartoon entitled "The Origin of Leap-Frog," which tells its own story most admirably. It is excellently engraved and brilliantly printed. Mr. STEPHENS illustrates as well as it was possible to do, the Mother Goose couplet, "As I was going up Primrose Hill." There are also several admirable engravings worked in with the letter-press, and the typographical appearance of the magazine is as attractive as ever. Amusement and instruction are well combined in articles written by "Vieux Moustache," Mrs. HELEN C. WEEKS, MARY LORIMER, and other popular contributors.

—The New-Jersey State Literary Union, organized from the Societies scattered over the State, has undertaken the publication of a monthly which bears the title of the *New-Jersey Magazine* (Newark: M. B. DENNIS & Co.) The number for May inaugurates the enterprise. The title of the magazine is unfortunate, for it is certainly not at all complimentary to Jerseymen to suppose that they need a different kind of literature from that which other mortals enjoy and appreciate, and the general execution of the work indicates that it is in the hands of those not very familiar with such enterprises. The editorial department throughout is exceedingly feeble, and very few of the subjects treated in the body of the magazine possess of any immediate interest. Among them is a paper on "Dean Swift," by Hon. JAMES W. WALL; a sketch of Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, and "How Texas was Surrendered," by an army officer. Miss AMANDA M. DOUGLAS contributes a story, and R. WATSON GILDER some very pleasing verses on "The Christmas Cross." "Prominence among the first magazines of our country is the ambitious place" which the proprietors seek for their periodical, and it is certainly to be hoped that they may succeed in their efforts to secure it such a position.

—*Beadle's Monthly* (New-York: E. R. BEADLE & Co.) opens with an illustrated article having New-Orleans for its subject. JOHN NEAL gives an account of sundry New-England customs, such as quilting and apple-paring bees, and Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH has some autobiographic notes upon RUFUS W. GRISWOLD and ELIZABETH BOGART. There are other papers upon miscellaneous topics which make up an interesting number.

—A likeness of TALLEYRAND forms the frontispiece to the *Eclectic Magazine* (New-York: W. H. BIDWELL) for May. In the letter press the articles on "Submarine Telegraphy," by Sir DAVID BREWSTER, and on "Swiss Lake Dwellings," are concluded. "The Emperor FREDERICK the Second," "Female Education in Germany," and "Lingering Scottish Superstitions," are among the other articles which the foreign periodicals furnish.

—*Our Young Folks* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) for May has entertaining stories by Mrs. HELEN C. WEEKS, ("Too Far Out,") by E. STUART PHELPS, ("Ruby's Visitor,") by BETSY BLAKE, ("Mrs. Smyth's Silver Wedding,") and also a paper by CHARLES J. FOSTER, giving some very timely hints about the rules of "Base Ball and Cricket." "Round the World Joe" continues his sketches of travel. The music this month is entitled "Maying."

SOUTHERN POLITICAL ITEMS.

A letter from Fort Smith, Ark., April 8, says: "Politically, we are in advance of the other Southern States, as regards Unionism and reconstruction. The Convention of last week, held at Little Rock, was for the purpose of organizing the Union Party of this State. It was composed of Radical Union men of good standing, and the result of the Convention is looked for with interest. The negroes took a part in the Convention, which is proof of our progression. Another object of the Convention was to establish a paper at Little Rock, to represent the Union sentiment of the State. There are only two Union papers in this State, and they are in this town—the *New Era* and *Standard*—both Radical, and are doing good work in this part of the State. The last-named has just started.

To an Arkansas editor who said, "We will remain under military rule," and was echoed by some Louisianian, the New-Orleans *Picayune* replies: "But you cannot and will not remain under military rule; you will have a government made for you, if you do not make it for yourself under the military bills. If you vote down a convention, you who thus vote will be disfranchised by a supplemental bill, and then none but black and white Radicals will have any voice at all in the Government. Nothing can be more wild than the idea that there is any mode of action or posture of inaction which can avoid the issue. Organize or emigrate! That is the only alternative."

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Daily Dispatch* of April 9, makes the announcement that its existence would cease with that issue. It is to be superseded by the daily *Evening Republican*, a thorough-going Radical paper. The conductors of the new journal are announced. The editors of the *Dispatch* say, in their closing editorial: * * * "It is designed to make the *Republican* a first-class daily paper, and while it starts with the good will of its predecessor, it hopes to hold that of our old patrons until it shall have had an opportunity to earn it for itself. Politically we shall not figure conspicuously in this new enterprise, but sociably, drinkably, and financially we shall still 'linger near.'"

The New-Orleans *Republican* corrects its statement that one of the members of the Board of Registrars was a "representative of the recently enfranchised race." It resulted from a mistake as to identity, as the gentleman appointed is Mr. T. C. THOMAS, a good Republican, an old citizen, while it was supposed to have been another person with a similar name.

Hon. JACOB BARKER was the first citizen to register in the Fourth District of New-Orleans. He published a card saying he submitted to the injustice, it being the only means left for Southerners to correct the wrong of taxation without representation.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

At GALT, Canada, on the 18th inst., a woman while in the basement of a flour mill was caught by her dress in some cog wheels, and had one arm torn from the shoulder, one leg nearly torn off, a hand badly mangled, and her body much mutilated. The first intimation of the accident that the miller had was the cracking of her bones among the cogs. She continued revolving with the wheels and uttering agonizing screams, until the miller ascended a flight of stairs to the next story, and stopped the machinery.

A Nashville dispatch of the 17th says: "Mrs. F. ALLISON, a philanthropic lady of this city, visited Centreville, Hickman County, on the 13th inst., to address the freedmen in relation to education. While speaking, Esquire JAMES EASTY interrupted her with profane and indecent language, struck her, and then becoming furious, choked her until she was nearly senseless. Application was made for a warrant for the arrest of EASTY, but it was refused by Esquire GRAY. Mrs. ALLISON has reported the outrage to Major-Gen. CARLIN."

A Western daily paper publishes the following notice among its advertisements: "The Undertakers' Mutual Protective Association respectfully notifies all delinquents who have neglected or refused to settle their bills for the burial of their relatives or friends with their respective undertakers, that on and after April 1, 1867, their names, residences and occupations will be registered in the Undertakers' Black Book, unless previously settled, or satisfactory arrangements made to settle the same."

A Wisconsin paper tells the story of a man who eloped with another's wife, but on going to the hotel breakfast table in Chicago, where such congenial spirits most do congregate, was filled with consternation at seeing his own wife with the man whose domestic peace he thought he had wrecked forever. After consultation each escorted his own lawful wife back to his deserted hearthstone.

The State of Tennessee has a large amount of stock in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Under the recent act of the Legislature, Gov. BROWNLOW has appointed fifteen directors to represent the State's interest, but the old Board have refused to recognize the new Directors.

The receipts of the principal newspapers in Philadelphia for advertisements for the first two months of 1867 were as follows: *Public Ledger*, $48,523; *Evening Bulletin*, $27,557; Philadelphia *Inquirer*, $27,324; *The Press*, $26,202; *Evening Telegraph*, $14,181; *North American*, $14,118; *Age*, $7,346.

A blacksmith in a small town in Maine advertises in the weekly paper of an adjoining place that he cannot do their shoeing, having enough homework to do. He evidently belongs to the small class of contented men.

Reports from Western fruit districts say that the favorable weather since the first of April has greatly improved the fruit prospects, and if no blight comes the crop will undoubtedly be a good one.

The printers in the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Daily News* office are on a strike, the trouble apparently arising from the determination of the Printers' Union to oust the foreman and place in his stead some man who will obey all the regulations of the Union.

A resident of Whitewater, Wis., while riding in a car, put his head out of the window, and lost his right ear through the agency of a car standing on a side track.

Bowdoin College has a total of 220 students, as appears by the Spring catalogue—Seniors 24, Juniors 34, Sophomores 33, Freshmen 37, Medical Students 102.

A Texas paper, referring to the mortality among stock during a recent cold snap, says the "buzzards are now three days behind with the eyes."

An evening cotemporary asserts that "the last *Punch* has not a single good thing." Perhaps the explanation is that they are all *double entendres*.

Enterprising thieves recently broke into the court house in Burnet District, Texas, and stole all the papers, civil and criminal.

Reports from all the lumber regions of Wisconsin represent a much larger amount of logs got out than any previous Winter.

Panthers make occasional raids into Corpus Christie.

Plumbago of good quality has been found in the town of Sumner, Oxford County, Me.

The City Council of Des Moines has passed an ordinance forbidding the manufacture and sale of lager-beer within the city [illegible] drinking beer saloons nuisance, to [illegible] the city officials.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Gov. ANDREW's arguments in favor of a license law has drawn out a letter from Hon. GERRIT SMITH, concluding as follows: "I wish you not to suppose that in my going for Government's shutting up the dramshops. I go for its prohibiting the sale of all beverages containing alcohol. If there are alcoholic liquors which are not maddening, Government has no more right to interfere with the drinking of them than with the eating of too big a dinner. If, as I sometimes hear, lager-beer does but stupefy, instead of frenzying, then I would not have Government lay hands upon it."

Of Hon. DANIEL D. BURNES, of Weston, Mo., who died on the 14th inst., it is stated that since his wife's death he would often lie on her grave all night, exclaiming that he longed to be buried with her. From time to time he stated that he should die within a year from her death, and within a day of the limit he set his words proved true. He was formerly a representative in the General Assembly; filled many offices of honor and trust, and as a man was esteemed by all who knew him.

Prof. AGASSIZ address d the Massachusetts Legislative Committee an education a few days ago, in furtherance of the appeal for $10,000 for his Museum at Cambridge. He said the institution was being carried on at a great disadvantage for want of means, and unless it was promptly aided it could not live.

President HOPKINS, of Williams College, in a letter in favor of the Massachusetts prohibitory liquor law, says: "I hope never to see again on the statute book of Massachusetts a law that shall make it respectable for any man to stand up behind a bar and sell liquor by the glass."

It is said that Col. M. R. HAMILTON will retire from the editorship of the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* on Tuesday, to be succeeded by EDWARD N. FULLER, Esq., who was its founder and for a long time its editor.

Collector RUSSELL, of the Boston Custom-house, has posted on the door leading to his office: "All applicants for office are hereby notified that there are no vacancies in any department."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Ingraham, JJ. Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
45—	Withers vs. N.J. Steamboat Co.	64—	Matter of application of Stilwell for the appointment of a Rec'r of Mariposa Co.
50—	Gray vs. Woodcock.	65—	De Barre vs. Livingston
51—	Hall vs. Hall et al.	66—	Russ vs. Chadwick & Coburn.
3—	Van Schaick vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	67—	Kelsey vs. Murray, U. S. al.
52—	Stebbing vs. Jaudon.	68—	Ernst vs. Reed.
54—	Scott vs. Dunscomb.	69—	Smith vs. Lippincott.
56—	Simpkins vs. Low.	70—	Hicksville & C. Spring Branch R. R. Co. vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
57—	Otter vs. Brevoort Petroleum Co.	71—	Butler, Ex'r, vs. Tucker
58—	Berlin vs. Blaschfield.	72—	Long Island R. R. Co. vs. The Hicksville R. R. Co.
371—	——— vs. ———	73—	Mullen vs. Hinken.
59—	Arnoux vs. Arnoux.	212—	Billerwell vs. Hill.
60—	Alexandre vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.		
61—	The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., vs. Hoppock.		
62—	First National Bank of Medina vs. Bisner & Johnson.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mason, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
951—	Waring et al. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.	815—	Bank of Commonwealth vs. Lamberson et al.
245—	Rosenthal vs. Lynch.	1137—	Sherlock vs. Lamont.
247—	Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, et al.	351—	White vs. McClean.
1171—	DeForest vs. Judd	1215—	Raddin vs. Sanford.
299—	Steeff vs. Ihsing.	441—	Voornis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
235—	Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	1351—	Mayer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1161—	Crooker, Ad'r, vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.	1267—	Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.
225—	Gibride vs. Hughes.	582—	Randolph vs. Bixby
661—	Consumery et al. vs. Dimick.	1385—	Giessen vs. Haufman et al.
661—	Einstein et al. vs. Engler.		
2783—	Wright vs. Comstock.		

Part II.—Held in the new Court-house by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
105—	Paton et al. vs. Butterfield et al.	1633—	Monk vs. Clark.
1049—	Leventritt et al. vs. Same.	1436—	Bennett vs. Snelling.
420—	Uttlebach vs. Kahn.	1150—	Lay vs. Hastings.
758—	Nevins vs. Mattison.	1896—	Gleason vs. Day.
12.0—	Covell et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	96—	Lasher vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
1198—	Fairchild vs. Graham.	2780—	Cape et al. vs. Pearsall
132—	Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.	860—	Sichel et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.
1464—	Lennox vs. Quigley.	130—	Roe et al. vs. Allaire, Woodworth & Co.
1654—	Seymour vs. Van Doren, Ex'r.	1590—	Sargent vs. McIlvaine.
1386—	Scott vs. Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia.	3016—	McKee et al. vs. Burrell.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.		Nos.	
7—	Earll vs. Winchell.	1034—	Marks vs. Lowenthal.
8—	Baker vs. Palmer.	101—	Fowler vs. Lowenstein.
44—	Paine vs. Levy.	104—	Barnett vs. Moon.
51—	Savage vs. Pike.	168—	Wright vs. Lyons.
52—	Downs vs. Dickinson.	115—	Cromwell vs. Dixon.
56—	Sewall vs. Hamilton.	14—	Wasserman vs. Carle.
60—	Gerard vs. Gerard.	146—	Faber vs. Faber.
62—	Michen vs. Michen.	153—	Graham vs. Mayer.
63—	Hoffman vs. Hoffman.	138—	Murphy vs. Gross.
65—	Tiston vs. Bradford.	1—	The same vs. Murphy.
66—	Bogan vs. Eastburn.	161—	Regua vs. Sherwood.
67—	Johnson vs. Bradford.	102—	Same vs. Same.
70—	The Mayor vs. New-York and Westchester Railroad Co.	163—	Erscoline vs. Pettengill.
71—	Roosevelt vs. The Mayor, &c.	168—	Mazzolina vs. Bisochi.
73—	Pullman vs. The Mayor, &c.	171—	Cook vs. Herrick.
74—	Crary vs. Spencer. 2	175—	In re Hathorn vs. Shupe.
75—	Gantz vs. Spencer.	178—	Grovestein vs. Talbot.
76—	Crary vs. The Same.	180—	Loudon vs. Lowden.
80—	Micks vs. Harris.	181—	Vail vs. Craig.
82—	Sherlock vs. Lamont.	182—	Williams vs. Anderson.
83—	Gray vs. Gray.	189—	Falk vs. Falk.
92—	Sturgis vs. The Mayor, &c.	191—	Sanxay vs. Audenried.
93—	Ebner vs. Bradford.	195—	Field vs. United States Mining Co.
94—	Johnson vs. The Same.	196—	Robbins vs. Dillaye.
96½—	Hosford vs. Chappell.	197—	The Same vs. The Same.
98—	In re Seeber vs. Steamship *Circassian*.	177—	Jackson vs. Dane.

The call commences at 207—Wilson vs. Kemer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2747—	Walsh vs. Gregory.	2061—	Sinclaire vs. Mixer et al
2725—	Endress vs. Pratt.	3095—	Taumau vs. Kerbs.
2767—	Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad Co.	3157—	Moore vs. Herman.
3251—	McCarthy vs. Lynch.	3227—	Brod vs. Darman, impl'd.
3253—	Just et al. vs. Laporte.	3221—	Priestly et al vs. Churchill et al.
3257—	Cummings vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	3283—	Dunkle et al. vs. Rosmann et al.
2595—	McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	2777—	Sears vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.
3215—	Fowle et al. vs. Reade.	2541—	Powers vs. Underwood et al.
2935—	Armstrong vs. Stevens.	2411—	Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3115—	Toland vs. National Steam Nav. Co.	2919—	Farley vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3132—	Young vs. Same.	2615—	Brillasys. Atlantic Mail S. S. Company.
3189—	McCoy vs. Abraham.	3245—	Mooney vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
3217—	Sackett vs. Gurner.	2929—	Moses vs. Banker et al.
3231—	Burgess vs. Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.	3241—	Brown vs. Richardson et al.
1193—	Smith et al. vs. Foster.		
2907—	Compton vs. Read.		
2469—	Brink et al. vs. N. E. Fire Insurance Co.		

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1572—	Snelling vs. Howard.	1914—	Same vs. People's Fire Ins. Co.
3018—	Hurley vs. Deneeke et al.	2613—	Same vs. Home Ins. Co. of New-York.
3182—	Fowler vs. Burnham.	3216—	Fowle et al. vs. Reade.
3202—	Beck vs. Son.	2928—	Veitman vs. Haerstel.
3122—	Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.	1964—	Goodridge et al. vs. National Fire Insurance Co.
2656—	Morrow vs. Walker.	3048—	Tinsen vs. Welch.
3016—	Hyams et al. vs. Seligman et al.	690—	Carrick vs. N. Y. Consolidated Stage Co.
1174—	Bierce et al. vs. Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.	3114—	Steinberg et al. vs. Fitzgerald et al.
2118—	Bierce et al. vs. Fulton Fire Ins. Co.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Non-Jury Causes Only.

Nos.		Nos.	
———	Stiebe vs. Daly.	156—	Reppher vs. Healey.
105—	Hicks vs. The Beneshoff P. Co.	157—	Packham vs. Same.
1—	Brown vs. Simmons.	168—	Ree vs. Levy.
———	Burke vs. Merrill.	167—	Strahan vs. Myers.
96—	Duffy vs. Reppher.	169—	Gomez vs. Central R. R. Co.
87—	Packer vs. Same.	172—	Insley vs. Kelly.
88—	McGovern vs. Same.	175—	Green vs. Gergman.
105—	Tos. vs. Barnes.	176—	Johnson vs. Delaware and L. R. R. Co.
151—	Freeland vs. Thorne.	177—	Jackson vs. Dane.
153—	Spencer vs. Wilgus.		
154—	Moran vs. Waters.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MORE LIQUOR CASES FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

William C. Perseor, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*—This is another Massachusetts liquor case, coming here on a new point. The facts are of no interest. Two questions of law are presented. First—Whether the payment of a tax to the United States upon the spirituous liquors kept and sold by the plaintiff in error, authorized him to keep and sell them in violation of the statute of the State of Massachusetts. Second—Whether the statutes of Massachusetts in this respect are unconstitutional. The appellant contends that such taxation of the article authorizes its traffic. Congress, it is said, has power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, in order to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. Congress, in the exercise of this power, has constantly taxed imported articles, and imported articles so taxed have been protected from State interference by this Court because they were taxed by Congress to raise revenue. Congress in its Internal Revenue acts has now taxed domestic spirits and beer by measure for the same purpose. If payment of the impost protects imported brandy from State laws, the payment of the tax certainly should protect the plaintiff's domestic liquor and beer. Chief Justice Marshall is cited as saying in Brown vs. Maryland (12 Wheat.) that "by the payment of the duty to the United States, the importer purchases the right to sell his merchandise, a State law to the contrary notwithstanding." The objection that the State Governments would be destroyed by this theory cannot be maintained. The utmost that could befall them from the fullest enforcement of this constitutional power of Congress would be that they must mind their own business. Inspection will show that these laws of the State are sumptuary laws. The authorities show that they are enacted for a moral end—that is to say, to enforce temperance and morality by direct legislative enactment. Such an object is not a

MONDAY, April 22—A. M.

Business through the last week was fairly active in most of the heavy departments of trade, and there is some improvement noticeable in the shopping or retail trade of the City. There was another heavy importation of Sugars, Molasses, Teas and Coffee during the week—nearly two millions in value, making five millions for the fortnight. The Dry Goods entries are not large, but nearly all go directly into market—the withdrawals from Bond being rather larger than the new Bonded entries. The Customs Duties keep up well for the month of April, and our estimate for $9,500,000 at this port will not be far out of the way. The amount taken last week was over two millions, and as the Treasury has not been a free seller of Gold, the Gold Notes held by the Banks will probably show a reduction this afternoon quite equal to the gain made the previous week. There was another Continental War excitement in the Gold Room near the close of the week, causing an advance of 3½ ₱ cent. on the closing price of Saturday week. The sales ran higher on Friday and Saturday by about 1 ₱ cent. than on the first discussion of the subject ten or twelve days ago. It is probable that the present [illegible] will change again this week, and we [illegible] old relapse 1 or 2 or 3 ₱ cent. [illegible] English bonds do [illegible] Bank of England, [illegible] of War, and there [illegible] difference of opinion among the German [illegible] though several of the Bankers and nearly all the Brokers of this nationality have operated freely in Gold on the presumption of an early collision between Prussia and France. They use the lower quotations from Frankfort and London for United States 5-20s to assist this speculation; but it is quite clear that these have been influenced chiefly by the rise of Gold in New-York, which is almost hourly telegraphed to the other side. They have not been successful in selling 5-20s here to arrive to any marked extent, as the advance in Gold more than keeps pace with the 5-20s abroad; nor is it likely that it will be suffered to work otherwise even if the political agitation on the Continent should continue serious. The London market is relatively firmer than Frankfort, and will probably absorb all the Bonds that may be sent over from Germany on better terms for the sellers than could be made in New-York.

This second lesson, however, in regard to the exposure of our Gold and Exchange markets to the return of U. S. Bonds from Europe, because of political outbreaks between the Great Powers, should not be lost upon the clamorous advocates for the early return of this Country to Specie payments. The danger was very pointedly alluded to in the last Annual Report of Secretary McCULLOCH, and recognized as one of the great difficulties to resumption before the Southern States are brought back to their normal commercial as well as political relations to the Union. The danger was severely realized last May, when the price of Gold had fallen below 130 ₱ cent. It is guarded against in the present instance by greater caution on the part of the Treasury as a seller of Gold, although the available surplus belonging to the Government is now nearly thirty millions larger than this time last year.

In our own market the currency values of the Public Funds are not only steady, but on the May and November 5-20s rather on the advance, because of the near approach of the May coupon, which, with Gold at the present advance, would reduce the cost fully 4½ ₱ cent. The decline in the rates for Money on call to 4@5 ₱ cent. on this security, and to 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, generally, also begins to be felt, and the influence of the ease in supply, we have very little doubt, will soon be extended to other departments of the Stock Exchange. Against this calculation we are aware that it may be said, with all *present* plausibility, that the Railway Market continues in the control of the bearish side of the Stock Exchange, and that a further decline of 2@3 ₱ cent. on most of the Railways, including New-York Central, was established last week. But nevertheless the experience of an easy Money Market and a most liberal Railway traffic as we advance through the Spring to the Summer months, after a season of depression of several months' duration, originating in dear money and the doubtful prospects of trade in midwinter, and prolonged by persistent and successful bearing since, may reverse the current of speculation when least expected. The bugbears of "contraction," of "no trade, no traffic," (as though we were to have "no crops,") and of a "general panic" in 18.7, have already had their day in the popular apprehension. It is about time they were played out, even on the Stock Exchange, since most sensible people outside that arena have made up their minds that the country is not going to rack or ruin because this year of our Lord has the figure 7 in it.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,102,880, against the total entries of $7,623,954 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,458,700, against $6,267,431 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $880,223, against $117,312 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,120,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,375 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,279.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,225	January	$20,852,36
August	23,315,472	February	25,494,29
September	21,985,410	March	21,35[illegible]
October	23,368,020	April 6	4,769,40
November	19,907,917	April 13	5,467,26
December	18,550,081	April 20	5,102,860
Total since July 1			$218,884,72
Against same time last year			249,104,464
Decrease since July 1			$30,349,735

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,495	January	$13,448,647
August	12,923,510	February	13,452,506
September	11,571,223	March	15,475,226
October	14,312,833	April 3	4,650,390
November	13,684,065	April 11	4,392,123
December	17,413,537	April 18	4,258,706
Total since July 1			$147,468,229
Against same time last year			184,962,843
Decrease since July 1			$37,494,613
Gold, April 20, 1867			139 ₱ cent.
Gold, April 21, 1866			126¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,921,459	January	$2,725,782
August	1,587,931	February	2,124,161
September	834,650	March	1,891,141
October	1,853,450	April 6	500,611
November	3,766,696	April 13	145,763
December	3,267,270	April 20	880,223
Total since July 1			$34,984,540
Against same time last year			18,092,369
Increase since July 1			$16,772,251

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	February	$1,739,886
August	6,072,961	March 6	826,514
September	4,966,162	March 13	244,888
October	3,744,757	March 25	840,571
November	2,940,337	April 2	866,281
December	4,449,354	April 15	1,148,564
January	3,462,309		
Total since July 1			$33,343,649
Against same time last year			23,270,065
Increase since July 1			$10,073,584

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$3,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,078	September	2,930,532
October	11,577,977	October	218,131
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,073	December	1,722,406
January	9,021,534	January	7,486,345
February	11,462,304	February	621,832
March	12,198,030	March	2,8.0,526
April 6	2,418,000	April 6	86,200
April 13	2,183,000	April 13	75,000
April 20	2,120,000	April 20	48,800
Total	$102,208,132	Total	$36,602,764
To date, 1866	109,640,588	To date, 1866	32,114,689

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	135¾	@139¾	@137¾	@139¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862			107¾	@110
Consolidated 5-20s			107¾	@107¾
First Series, 1,25s			106¾	@106¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s			105¾	@105¾
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s				[illegible]
New-York Central	90¾	@91¾	@90¾	@91
New-York and Erie			37¼	@37¾
Rock Island				[illegible]
Michigan Southern				[illegible]
Illinois Central			114¾	@115¾
Hudson River				[illegible]
Northwestern				[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago				[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh				[illegible]
Canadian Quicksilver				[illegible]
Reading			100¾	@100
Northwestern Preferred			57	@57½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates			24¾	@25¾
Mariposa Preferred			23	@23
Cleveland and Toledo			119	@119¾
Pacific Mail			130¾	@131¾

In the absence of Cable news in the forenoon, the Gold Room was less excited and lower by one ₱ cent. than the Street Sales on Good Friday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a private family where a French cook is required); understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; can take the entire charge of kitchen, larder and marketing; is neat and orderly; the country preferred; good City reference. Call or send to No. 200 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a very respectable English girl of Protestant principles; is a valuable and experienced servant; desirous of a permanent home in a country gentleman's family; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a good fine sewer; has first-class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or to travel; is used to the sea and not sea-sick. Can be seen at No. 208 West 32d-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNtry for a large number of recommended Scotch Protestant and other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls, housekeepers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; a respectable woman; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has good references; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Call, or address, G.B., for a few days, at No. 99 East 23th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters, together; one of them to do cooking and assist in the washing, and the other to do the chamberwork and wait; while washing; have no objection to go in the country; good recommendations. Can be seen at their last place, No. 76 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer; the best of City reference can be had from her last place. Call at No. 14 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress in a private family, or would go as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as situation as seamstress; can operate on a sewing-machine, or will do chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; would prefer going a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 330 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches—soups, side dishes, game, pastry and desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable middle-aged woman, (episcopalian,) or to wait on an old lady and read and sew; has good references. Call at No. 423 East 17th-st., up two flights of stairs; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all its branches; has the best of City references; no more but first-class families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 262 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant cook and to assist in washing for a small family; is a good washer and family cook; will go to the country; good reference. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook and assist with washing; has three small half years' City reference, and understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English girl as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; would go with a family to the country; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 99 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation as infant's or child's nurse; can sew neatly if required; best City references. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, two doors above 10th-st., in 8th-av., west side, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as chambermaid or to do chamberwork and waiting; has good reference from her last place. Call at or address for two days, No. 89 West 11th-st. Ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress and to take care of grown children; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 291 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 326 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, situations—one as a first cook, the other as chambermaid and fine washer; the best City reference. Call at No. 28 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 245 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, sweets, pastry; all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 139 West 19th-st., back room first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking, general housework; is economical and respectful; is an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman to take care of a gentleman's house for the season; is a good cook and laundress. Can be seen by calling or addressing Mrs. McKENNA, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN sewing by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; or would take care of a babe for the Summer. Address M. G., No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS, A SITUATION; can take the place of main waiter; understands the care of silver, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit, or as chambermaid and nurse, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress; would do light chamberwork; understands dress-making and family sewing; no objection to the country. No. 29 East 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 711 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-RATE cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at 730 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, and is willing to help; wishes to go into the country. Call at No. 276 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as lady's maid or chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to traveling; can show the best City reference. Call at No. 299 East 8th-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE for the Summer, by a Protestant widow and her son. Call on or address E. M., No. 339 East 34th-st., (old No. 201,) first floor front, for one week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would take charge of children. Address No. 28 East 38th-st., Monday and Tuesday next.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as housemaid or to take care of children; best of City references. Apply for three days, at her present employer's, No. 63 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH COOK, A SITUAtion; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 398 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING BY A laundress of fifteen years' experience; at low rates. Call or address MRS. SILLER, No. 22 Thomas-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY sober man as coachman; has had long experience as a first-class coachman; can train young colts to saddle and harness; is a Protestant; has no objection to go in the country; best City references. Can be seen at Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st. Address H. R. A.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, without incumbrance, a place of trust—the man as head waiter or coachman, the wife as chamber or parlor woman; no objection to the country, or hotel business; good reference given. Address C. R. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO procure a situation for his coachman, who is an excellent groom and driver, and an industrious, sober and trustworthy servant. Apply at C. C. JACOBSON, No. 86 Cedar-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; would make himself useful; is a good milker; the best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c. Also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation to take care of horses and assist in the garden, and make himself useful; country preferred; can be well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) a situation as coachman and groom; knows his business and has good City reference from last employer. Address C. T. B., Box No. 194 Times Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address C. C., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best references as to character, ability, &c.; no objections to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 276 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as a gentleman's page to act as gardener, groom or driver; understands perfectly the care of carriages, horses and harness, and can milk; good reference from last place. Address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; has good reference as to character, ability, &c.; no objections to the country. Address M., Box No. 268 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION FOR an English married man; competent in all branches of the business, plants, grapes, &c. Can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York, each day, from 12 to 1; or address GARDENER, at the same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young man as coachman and gardener or useful man; good driver and groom; plain gardener, &c. Good references at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations as coachman and laundress either in the City or country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at MERRITT'S Riding-school, 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has first-class references and will work for moderate wages; is willing to make himself useful. Address G. A., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the wife as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man without family; is a careful driver both in city and country; would be willing to assist the gardener; good references given. Address J. K., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE, American man, as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; the woman as seamstress; is a good operator; understands dressmaking; can furnish her own machine. Call at No. 310 West 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A BUTLER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class man (Protestant;) understands his business thoroughly, and refers to his present employer; no objections to the country. Address K. W., No. 239 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as groom and coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; also, understands the care of road horses. State where you can be seen in the evening by note to M. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man waiter in a private family, City or country; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address, for three days, R. E., at hardware-store corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av., or, E. R., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; has good reference as to character, ability, &c.; no objections to the country. Address M., Box No. 268 Times Office.

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WANTED—A BUTLER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class man (Protestant;) understands his business thoroughly, and refers to his present employer; no objections to the country. Address K. W., No. 239 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND TO assist in gardening, by a young man with the best of reference; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Address E. K., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man lately landed; is a good groom and driver; willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address PATRICK WALSH, No. 5 Vestry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a married man; best of City references from his last employer. Apply at private stable No. 138 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, COLlector or watchman by a most respectable young man, in a store of work; best City reference, with $150 as security. Address G. H., No. 180 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man without a family; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references given. Address J. C., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) A country situation as coachman and groom; knows his business, and has good City reference from last employer. Address C. T. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAREFUL MAN IN A SMALL plain family as driver and groom; a married man without children preferred; any one applying must have first-class references for capability, sobriety and temper; wages $30 a month and rooms; man to board in the house; he will be required to keep the sidewalk clean, black boots, make furnace fires, &c. Address, with name of former employer and full particulars; none other will be noticed. Box No. 3,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENdations at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, housework'rs, and for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; with City references. Apply at basement between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 334 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO GO TO Orange, N. J.; one who thoroughly understands her business; City reference required. Apply Monday morning, from 9 to 11, at No. 32 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE TO nurse a healthy child three months old. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sunday and Monday, at No. 2 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM 26 miles from New-York; must understand his business, and have good references; married or single. Apply at No. 26 Frankfort-st., third floor, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress. None need apply without the best City references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 152 9th-av.

WANTED—A SIGN-PAINTER; ALSO, A house-painter. Apply to JOHN MACARTHY, corner of Ann and Nassau sts.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—IN A WIDower's family in this City: a lady educated, competent and accustomed to the care of children: best of reference required. Address, with full particulars, R. L. D., Box No. 1,964 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A HOUSE in the most delightful part of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Christ Church, will accommodate a gentleman and wife and a single gentleman with board. Dinner at 6 P. M. Rooms are large and pleasant, in fine order, being newly papered, painted and furnished. References exchanged. Address Mrs. L. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH—NO. 78 South 9th-st., corner 4th-st., near the fountain; rooms en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, for single gentlemen or families without children; four years' lease; first-class table; reference required. Wanted at above premises a first-class female cook, American preferred.

BOARDING—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to genteel, quiet, church-going people, with or without board; house first class, with every arrangement for comfort; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 42 West Washington-place.

BOARD WANTED—ABOVE 34TH-ST. AND near Central Park, by a gentleman, wife, nurse and child, accustomed to their own table. Sleeping rooms required in a modern house with a private family. Permanent if suited. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVEN ADULTS, IN a comfortable house with good table, at reasonable price, in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, or distance from the City. Address, stating location and terms by the month or year, E. H., Box No. 5,733 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on the east side of the City or Greenpoint, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman; an unfurnished room and breakfast and tea, in a Christian Protestant family; terms must be moderate. Address H. W. F., Station E.

No. 315 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., a second floor to let, with board, consisting of one large double and one small room, pantries, with hot and cold water, bath on floor, furnished or unfurnished, to let, together or separate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, second and third floor, to single gentlemen, or gents and wives, in a small family; first-class; at No. 179 West 11th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a gentleman, wife and infant; good table preferred to style. Address, stating terms, HOME, Box No. 140 Times Office.

A LARGE FLOOR, WELL FURNISHED, can be had by responsible parties in 8th-av., with board. Apply at office of Brevoort House. Inquire for GOOD HOME.

BROOKLYN BOARD—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let with board in a first-class house, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. No. 59 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE APARTments, with board, at No. 55 East 28th-st. (New number 107.)

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DELIGHTFUL BOARD at "Underclift," Cold Spring, in the Highlands, with a private family; views of the Hudson unsurpassed; 10 minutes from depot; and steamboat landing; spacious rooms, extensive grounds well shaded, and fine drives; near steam ferry to West Point. Apply on premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR ADULTS NEAR WEST POINT.—Beautiful situation in the Highlands, opposite Fort Montgomery Station, three miles below Cozzens' Landing; stabling for horses on the premises. References required. Address Mrs. M., care of N. Pearce, No. 64 South-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR GROWN persons and four children, first-class board for the Summer, on the Hudson River or Long Island Sound, within 40 to 60 miles of the City. Address G. P. T., Box No. 2,411 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM APRIL 24—A very desirable locality; mountain air and spring water; good board and pleasant rooms.
Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR EIGHT OR ten persons can be had in a farmhouse in the Housatonic Valley for the entire season. For particulars, address Box No. 2,965 Post-office, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS Gas, &c., may be obtained for $10 per week. Addres Box No. 880, Bridgeport, Conn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT.) FINE watches, gold chains and silverware, all our own make. French gilt and marble clocks at reduced prices, at M. FRANKFIELD & CO., Nos. 269 6th-av., corner 24th-st., and 231 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A first-class four-story brownstone house, with stable in the rear of the same, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet front, 50 feet deep; will be sold for a moderate price if applied for at once. For further particulars apply to WM. T. PINKNEY, No. 76 Cedar-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY HIGHstone English basement house, 22x48, new and very handsome; all modern conveniences, including furnace; location unexceptionable, near Park-av.; very healthy and newly furnished from top to bottom; possession 1st of May; furnished for a less price. Full particulars of CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—House 22x48, replete with all the modern improvements, in perfect order and partially furnished; there is no house in New-York more cheerful and pleasing in every part than this, and none so convenient to business, more country like and healthy in location. Apply to the owner, No. 364 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop new and elegant brown-stone houses situated near Central Park, on 97th-st.; neither pains nor expense has been spared in their erection; all modern improvements; parlors in solid walnut; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on premises, to G. FOUNTAIN, or THOS. McLELLAND, opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREEstory and French-roof dwelling-house, No. 222 East 26th-st., in perfect order, and finished with every modern improvement; house, 16 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, lot 100 feet. Apply to WM. E. HOY, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE OF THOSE MAGNIficent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, No. 19 East 38th-st., corner 5th-av., commanding a splendid view of Central Park. Inquire of JAMES POTTER, owner, at the house.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house, just finished, situated on the south side of Perry-st., fourth house west of 4th-st. Apply in the office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, TWO SPLENdid three-story brown-stone houses on 79th-st., near Madison-av.; commanding a fine view of Central Park. G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, or No. 98 East 49th-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, HOUSES BROWNstone, brick and frame; modern improvements; $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRSTclass brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BEFORE 1ST OF MAY, POSSESSION GIVEN.—For sale a large double house, three-story, attic and basement; built in the most perfect manner by day-work before the war; has elegant marble mantels, two bathrooms, range, furnace, &c., 12 bedrooms, parlors, dining and reception rooms, laundry, &c., in perfect order; neighborhood as good as any in Brooklyn; can be seen any time by applying at No. 191 Presidents-st., Brooklyn. Lot 160x100, or 50x100, as purchaser may desire; is tastefully laid out in garden, and has plenty of fruit trees. Terms easy. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—100 IN BROOKLYN, FOUR OF THOSE new two-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown-stone stoop and trimmings, and with all the modern improvements, at a convenient distance from the ferry, and near three car routes; very cheap; terms easy. Inquire of the buildings in Bergen-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY and basement double house No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn; has every improvement; in excellent order; ready for occupancy; in a first-rate neighborhood. To examine the house apply at No. 15 Second-place; for terms to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York; or in evening at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn.

$6,500 WILL BUY PROPERTY NO. 110 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, now renting at $1,000; house has 12 rooms, chandelier, water; half can be reserved; balance on bond and mortgage.
BEAN, No. 113 John-st., Principal.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY marble front house, with all the improvements, furnace, chandelier, &c., No. 118 1st-place. Possession on May 1. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 77 REMSEN-ST., (Brooklyn corner of Henry;) one of the most desirable residences on Brooklyn Heights; lot full size, and house ready for occupation. S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn; P. C. BULKLEY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, 20x45 and two lots, on Herkimer-st., near Clove Road, L. I.; price $11,000; cost $8,000; to be mortgaged. JOHN McRESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York City.

SOME FINE SUITES OF ROOMS CAN be had by applying at No. 29 West 28th-st. House first-class; two doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. CUYLER'S Church, an elegant corner house and grounds, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTworthy widow wishes a situation as janitress; would take charge of an institute or first-class tenement-house; good reference; no objection out of City. Call or address, for three days, Mr. C., No. 128 or 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., room No. 24.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH THE VIEW TO purchase, a country residence, about one hour's distance from the City Hall, ten to twelve rooms, with from one to five acres of land attached; Long Island or Staten Island preferred; will not exceed $8,000. Address P. C., Box No. 56 Post-office.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE in the Fifteenth Ward for the use of a Literary Club. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address J. P. C., Treasurer. Commercial Advertiser Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM.

THE HARRISON BOILER, having had a practical test for more than two years past among nearly every class of enterprise or work employing steam, and to an extent of power varying from 10 to 300 horses, is presente I as embracing the following advantages:

It is absolutely free from destructive explosion.
It has no superior in saving fuel.
It is a rapid steam generator, and if required is made into a superheater of great economy.
It is easily transportable, and may be passed in sections through an ordinary doorway.
It may be enlarged to any required size without disturbing parts already set.
It is safe from all incrustation, or any of the evils arising therefrom.
It is compact, neat and cleanly, and easily managed.
Nearly 300 of these boilers are in practical use.
The extensive introduction of this boiler in Philadelphia, where the works are situated, has induced its proprietor, JAMES HARRISON, to establish a branch office in this City, where circulars may be procured, a model be seen, and all information respecting it be obtained at Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st. J. B. HYDE, Agent.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 460 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINE FOR sale at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Engine, Harrison's Horizontal; 15 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, in good order and of excellent construction and workmanship, and sold only because it will be no longer needed. The engine is now in daily operation. The Chief of Ordnance will receive daily by any one wishing to purchase. Offers will be received subject to approval of the Chief of Ordnance for sale subsequent to 10th of May, 1867.
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y., April 2, 1867.

AMES' CELEBRATED PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
all sizes and superior to all others. Also
PAPER, RAFER AND WOOD-PLANER.
Write for circular. H. M. AMES, Oswego, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

GUN MACHINERY FOR SALE.—LOCK, barrel, ramrod, bedding, rifling, milling machines, slow borers, quick reamers, stock lathes, &c., &c. Apply to W. JONES, No. 25 Baxter-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between Hotel St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE,
to the public at Wholesale Prices,
AT NOS. 123 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

LADIES CONTEMPLATING REFURNISHING wholly or in part will do well to examine some new styles of upholstery goods and linens imported expressly for the fine retail sales, at prices extremely low. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES PRIOR TO REMOVAL.—Furniture of every description, parlor and chamber suites, looking-glasses, mattresses, desks, &c. C. COOPER & WAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE-SLAT SPRINGBED saves one mattress; no feathers or stirrings about them; durable, luxurious; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 218 Centre-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—THE fixtures and furniture in the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 64 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OFFICE DESKS AND COUNTER with railing and gas-fixtures attached; also a safe. Apply at No. 9 Cooper Institute.

PART OF THE FURNITURE OF A down-town boarding-house for sale low. Address W. W., Box No. 123 Times Office.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS Sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSON No. 148 Chatham-st.

SELLING, &C., FOR SALE.—MUST BE Sold to-day. Call at No. 71 Warren-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—The second portion of the farm of Dr. J. H. and Charles Tuttle, divided into eligible sites, fronting on the Boston road, Harlem railroad depot, Mile Square road, and Tuttle-place, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, Sale THURSDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The plots are all eligible building sites, and are well worthy of the attention of purchasers. Maps at the office, North Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, near the depot at Rye, Westchester County, by order of the vestry of Christ Church, the property known as the parsonage; about two acres. Large house, recently improved and repaired, finely situated and well shaded. Stable, carriage-house, &c. Maps and plans at the office, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York. P. C. BULKDEY, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No rent must be mosquitoes. HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, *and money advanced to parties desiring to build.* For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 16 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, JR., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Long Island, consisting of a two-story and attic modern built first-class dwelling house, 35 by 48, with piazzas, and 8 acres of land, at Woodside, about a quarter of a mile from the Woodside station of the Long Island Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive, by Jackson-av., from the ferries to 34th-st. and James-slip, and within 40 minutes from the City Hall, accessible at all hours. The house, which was erected but a few years since upon the most approved plan for the present owner, contains all the modern conveniences, hot air furnace, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, &c., and occupies a commanding position, overlooking the City of New-York and the East and North Rivers. On the premises there are all the necessary outbuildings, gardener's lodge, stable, grapories, fruit trees, &c. For particulars, inquire of F. W. REIMER, No. 35 Barclay-st., or JOHN C. JACKSON, No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, reached by direct ferry from Wall-st. in 25 minutes, situated on Long Island, on high ground, overlooking Staten Island and the Bay of New-York, containing 15 acres, beautifully laid out, well wooded on boundaries, with full-grown forest trees, large and choice evergreens, shrubs, &c.; lawns, shady walks, old and young orchards of choice pears, apples, grapes, &c.; about 1,000 trees and vines in bearing; mansion large, 60x80 and wing, modern and complete; gas, water, &c.; barn, stable six stalls, carriage, coachman and gardener's house, conservatory, ice-house, 60 tons, filled; everything in perfect condition; neighborhood, fine residences, churches, &c.; no nuisances, public or private; reached also by horse cars, or by wide graveled avenue for private carriages. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental trees in great variety and profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The furniture can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, at Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 38 Chambers-st. House and farms in Montclair for sale by
W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT country seat at Cranford, N. J

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, L'AFRICAINE. Characters by Senora Carmen Poch, Signora Ortolani, Mazzoleni, Bernardi, Bellini, Antonucci, Borelli, Fossati, Mlle. Kruger, Mlle. Teresa and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. MARRIED LIFE and THE LAUGHING HYENA. Characters by the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Bishings grand English Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, YANKEES IN CUBA, and A WIFE FOR A DAY. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Smart, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. DON JUAN DEL JONARIO, THE HURDLE ACT ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE. Characters by Griffin, Christy, Burbank, Boyce and Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

MACON OPERA HOUSE,
No. 660 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. BARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE LIVING HEAD; PROTEUS.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SACRED TRUST; OR, THE OATH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. Characters by the Company.

PATERSON OPERA HOUSE,
Paterson, N. J.
THIS EVENING, he, and Mrs. Watkins in KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; NORAH, PRIDE OF KILDARE; PIONEER PATRIOT; BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to yesterday by Ocean Telegraph. A plan has been submitted to France and Prussia by the other great Powers for the peaceful settlement of the Luxemburg question. France accepts the plan, but Prussia has not yet replied.

Mr. GLADSTONE has published a letter, in which he virtually withdraws from the leadership of the Liberal Party.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, Mr. SUMNER offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the foreign enemy from Mexico that country continues to be convulsed by a bloody war, and that it is proper for the Government of the United States, acting in the interests of humanity and civilization, to tender its services as mediator between the contending factions. Mr. HENDERSON gave notice of a substitute providing for the intervention of our Government in Mexican affairs, when MAXIMILIAN shall signify his willingness to withdraw from the country. The resolution and substitute were laid on the table. Mr. COLE introduced a resolution proposing mediation on the part of the United States between Prussia and France on the Luxemburg question. The resolution goes over for consideration. The hour of adjourning *sine die* was postponed, and an Executive Session held last evening to consider nominations. At 9 o'clock the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill providing for an increase of fare on the New-York Central Railroad was laid on the table, by a vote of yeas, 16; nays, 9. The bill amending the Metropolitan Excise Law was ordered to a third reading. The following bills were passed: increasing the compensation for the care and education of deaf mutes; incorporating the Eighth Regiment Association of New-York; for a bridge over the Mohawk River at St. Johnsville; for the relief of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company; amending the charter of the City of Oswego, relative to the cleaning of streets; confirming the action of the New-York Common Council relative to a pier belonging to the Ryedorf estate; amending the State Militia Law, in regard to the enrolment of the members thereof. The bill authorizing the abatement of certain nuisances in Brooklyn, and the bill to incorporate the Long Island Safe Deposit Company were passed. The Assembly Central Railroad Bill was lost by a tie vote. After the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions, the Senate at midnight adjourned *sine die*.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly: To improve Fulton-avenue and other streets in Brooklyn; to incorporate the Fire Proof Protective Company; to incorporate the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company; to incorporate the Rensselaer Union Monumental Association. Mr. WILBER reported the New-York County tax levy, and the House proceeded to consider the same in Committee of the Whole. Without making amendments the bill was ordered to a third reading, the rules suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 82 to 2. Afternoon and evening sessions were held, and the House adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special dispatch from Chicago says that the employing printers and publishers of that city held a meeting on Friday upon the eight-hour question. No positive decision was reached, but it was understood that they are about unanimous in the determination not to recognize the law, unless there is a corresponding decrease in the rate of wages. The Directors of the Northwestern Railroad have decided to inform the men in their employ that those who chose to do so can restrict their labor to eight hours at a proportionate reduction of wages. The officers of the city railroads have decided to make the same offer to their men, and there is said to be scarcely a doubt that all the railways centering to Chicago will take the same action.

EDWARD REILLY, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of $20,000 a short time ago from the office of the Jefferson, Indianapolis and Madison Railroad, at Jacksonville, brought a suit for $10,000 damages against the Superintendent of the road and two detectives for false imprisonment and assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict awarding him $5.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN ELY, Assistant Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, in anticipation of a visitation of cholera, has issued a circular to the freedmen of Louisville, directing them to place their dwellings in good sanitary condition, and the unemployed freedmen to seek healthy homes and employment in the country, in this and adjoining States. The circular also designates where medicine and medical advice will be furnished them gratis.

The Board of Registration for District No. 1 has appointed 103 registering officers for the various Magisterial Districts. Thirty-four officers are from the army, fifty-one from the Freedmen's Bureau, and seventeen ex-officers of the volunteers. These officers will recommend to the Board in Richmond, Va., such persons in the Districts to which they are appointed as they think competent to perform the duties of registering the voters.

Gen. KALLEOI, who was recently dispatched by the Greek Government on an extraordinary mission to the United States, is dangerously ill in Paris, and cannot proceed to Washington. Mr. RANGABE, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. RANGABE is a Professor in the University of Athens, and is known as one of the best scholars in Europe.

A meeting of the Alumni of the University of Rochester residing in that city was held on Friday evening, and resolutions were adopted declaring that they should be deeply pained to have Dr. MARTIN B. ANDERSON sever his connection with the University, and that they will use their best efforts to retain him in his present position.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. GILMORE, of New-Hampshire was held at Concord, N. H., on Saturday. His remains were taken to Boston and interred at Mount Auburn. Among the pall-bearers were Ex-President PIERCE, Chief-Justice PERLEY, Ex-Senator FOGG, and Hon. ASA FOWLER.

The bill to extend the Danville Railroad so as to tap the Virginia and Tennessee Road, near Wytheville, has passed the Virginia Senate, and awaits the action of the House. This road will develop a very fertile region.

A Chicago special dispatch says two janitors of the Rush Medical College have been arrested on the charge of implication in the recent grave robberies. The bodies have all been identified.

The people of Halifax are making arrangements for holding an exhibition of the industrial products, manufactures, and articles of commerce of Nova Scotia.

A fire at Pomeroy, Ohio, on the night of the 18th inst., destroyed a flouring-mill, an extensive foundry and machine-shop, seven dwellings and a school-house. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

The trial of the three men accused of robbing the Bank at Bowdoinham, Maine, is to commence at Bath, to-day.

Three stores in Burlington, Vt., were entered by burglars on Friday night, and about $1,000 worth of goods stolen.

LOCAL NEWS.

One of the most fiendish outrages on record was perpetrated on Friday night last upon the person of a young girl named LIZZIE SMITH who, while going from Jersey City to Hudson City, between 10 and 11 o'clock, was set upon by fifteen or twenty ruffians, who carried her to a secluded spot and there in turn violated her person. Her outcries finally attracted the attention of the Police, who came to her rescue, when the ruffians fled. Three of them, named JOHN A. DONNELLY, JAMES BRANNAN, and HENRY DEMORT have been arrested and identified by their victim.

GEO. LAMAY, a driver of one of the Fifth-avenue stages, was arrested Saturday for appropriating to himself a reticule containing jewelry, valued at $1,000, which was carelessly left in the stage by Mrs. FERDINAND ZOEBAUM, on the 16th of September last. LAMAY has recently separated from his wife, with whom he quarrelled, and who exposed the theft out of revenge. The property was disposed of to a Broadway diamond broker and has been recovered.

A party of New-York gentlemen have leased the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad for a term of thirty years, and will at once add new boats and rolling stock, to make this a first-class competing line as against the Camden and Amboy Railroad. They have organized as the "New-York and Philadelphia Transportation Company."

JOSEPH JOHNSON and GEO. E. MURRAY, the persons charged with the assault upon ALPHEUS D. DUBOIS, Principal of Grammar-school No. 36, on Monday last, had a preliminary examination Saturday before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed them both for trial without bail.

The examining Committee appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court on the admission of applicants to the Bar will make their report at the opening of the Court to-day, at 10:30 o'clock. The class which has been examined numbers between 70 and 80.

The international racket match for £1,000, between WILLIAM GRAY and FREDERICK FOULKES, the champion players of Great Britain and America, commences to-day, at the New-York Club Racket Court, on Thirteenth-street, at 2 P. M.

The total number of deaths in this City, inclusive of those at the public institutions, for the week ending at noon Saturday, was 406, a decrease of one compared with the number for the preceding week.

On Saturday night Mr. ROBERT B. COLEMAN, formerly of the Astor House, opened a new hotel at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Broadway, to be known as the Coleman House.

The Court of Special Sessions on Saturday disposed of thirty cases, sixteen prisoners being convicted. It adjourned to Thursday next.

The Supreme Court, Special Term, has adjourned without day.

The general markets were rather dull on Saturday. Common flour, Spring wheat and mess pork were lower. Corn was a shade dearer. Freights quiet.

The Senate—Close of the Extraordinary Session.

There was a good deal of work done at the Extraordinary Session of the Senate, which came to a close on Saturday night. The greater part of the three weeks of its existence was taken up in manœuvres on the great office-holding question; but even that matter was dealt with in a more satisfactory manner than appeared possible at one time. The more practicable Senators, having seen that irreparable damage would result to the public service from an indiscriminate refusal to confirm the nominees of the President, wisely concluded to confirm as far as possible, instead of rejecting as far as possible. It is true that there were not a few exceptions to this course, and some of them very discreditable to the Senate; but, nevertheless, it may be said, particularly during the last week, to have formed the Senate's rule of action. A few days before the adjournment, Senator FESSENDEN informed us that the Senate had confirmed *eighty-five* per cent. of the President's nominees; and although the confirmed parties were not in every instance the first choice of President JOHNSON, yet it may be surmised that in all cases they were tolerably satisfactory to him. It was certainly quite as natural that the President should decline to make appointments of men who were bitterly hostile to himself and his administration, as that the Senate should decline to confirm men who had been prominent in denunciations of Congress. And it seems to be a reasonable, even if it be not an altogether accurate inference from the position of both parties, that the offices would fall into the hands of persons whose partisanship was of the less violent order, and that thus the public service would be benefited. This remark doubtless requires modification, by the consideration that a system of compromise, as regards individual appointments, was established between Senators and the Executive. It is so gratifying, however, that through all difficulties and antagonisms, the practical work was finally done, and many most excellent appointments made and confirmed, that we do not feel inclined to be unnecessarily critical as to the minor details of the business. The sweeping charges of bargaining and corruption made by the organ of WENDELL PHILLIPS are not worthy of a passing thought.

Beside its struggles in the work of appointments, the Senate did a most excellent thing in this State [illegible] the foreign entity for the solution of Mexican affairs. It was the first business which the President laid before it three weeks ago; and though at first a large majority of members were opposed to the ratification of the treaty, it only required a week's consideration to secure all but unanimous assent. This action alone gives importance and significance to the session; and the fact is already discerned that it has bearings which promise to be widely and deeply felt in times to come.

There were no less than three propositions from as many Senators during the brief session in favor of the mediation of our Government between the belligerents in Mexico. When it is noticed that these came from such men as Senator JOHNSON, of Maryland, Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, it seems remarkable that none of them received favorable consideration. We regard the circumstance as a most unfortunate one for Mexican interests, and not at all favorable to our own interests. We feel confident, however, that if not now, then before long, our Government will be compelled to take notice of Mexican affairs, and institute a vigorous policy in regard to that country. We take a totally different view of the proposition that was made by a Senator at the closing hour of the session, in favor of our Government mediating between France and Prussia in the matter of Luxemburg. It is just as well that this idea was introduced to the Senate at the moment of dissolution.

On the whole, it must be said of the Senate and its labors at this session, that in ceasing to assault and thwart the Executive—that in cooperating with him in carrying on the public service—that in confirming the Russian treaty, and working in general for the public interest, there have been ends subserved of no little importance to the American people.

The State Legislature—Close of the Session.

The Albany telegrapher was kind enough to inform us, in the dispatch announcing the close of the session of the Legislature on Saturday night, that "the amount of business done and bills passed by this Legislature are altogether unprecedented." We imagine the statement to be quite true, and at the same time to be as insignificant in one point of view as it is impressive in another. The Legislature might have done only half as much work with twice as much benefit to the State, or it might have done twice as much work with less than half as much damage.

The Legislature failed to pass the most important and the most pressingly-needed measures in behalf of this great City, while it added to the burdens of both City and State by schemes obnoxious in themselves and malodorous with corruption. In fact, so far as the City is concerned, we have nothing whatever to thank it for, though never were our claims more urgent, or the penalties (which we must bear) for their neglect more crushing.

The excuse that the Legislature felt disposed to postpone all vital subjects of legislation bearing especially upon the City until the Constitutional Convention have the opportunity to take action upon them, may be well enough as far as it goes; but, upon examination, it will be found that it does not go nearly as far as the delinquents now proclaim.

The charges of corruption, which have been made so pointedly and applied so widely, were passed unheeded by the Legislature—if we except the small but furious burst of anger in the Senatorial body on Wednesday last. It is certain, however, that the entire people of the State, regardless of party, have felt deeply, and have given loud expression to their feelings on this matter. No hardihood on the part of the Legislature will destroy the force or influence of this feeling.

Judicial Patronage Concentrated.

The Legislature has passed and Gov. FENTON has approved a bill in relation to the Supreme Court in this City, which is of importance enough to deserve notice. It requires the Governor to designate one of the Justices of that Court who alone is to hear all litigated and *ex parte* motions in the Court. It is of no use, now that the bill is passed, to discuss the necessity for any such bill as that, but it may be well to consider a little what will be the effect of it.

The Judge thus designated will have the sole and exclusive control of a very large and very important part of the legal business of this City. He will be the only man who can grant an attachment or injunction in the Supreme Court, or to whom an application can be made to set it aside. No other Judge of the Court can issue an order of arrest, and to him alone can parties apply to be discharged from such arrest. He will have entire control of the appointment of all referees, whether to try causes pending in the Court, or to dispose of the many matters peculiar to the Supreme Court, which are usually referred. He will have entire control of all allowances granted to counsel in the Court, except on the trial of causes, and can make them large or small in his discretion. He will be the only man who can appoint receivers, whether of insolvent estates or of funds or property in litigation. He, and he alone, can appoint or remove trustees, and thus all trust funds in this City will be practically under his control. These are by no means all of the many matters which will be thus committed to the charge of a single man, but they are some of the more prominent, and they are enough to show that the bill concentrates in his hands an enormous power. And it is to be noticed that very many of the matters are purely in his discretion and without appeal.

As to the wisdom or prudence of concentrating this enormous power in one hand we have now nothing to say, because to impugn it would be to impugn the wisdom of the Legislature, which has passed the bill, and we all know that that is the highest wisdom in the State.

But the question being still open as to the selection of the Judge to be placed in this position, and to have the control of this power, we may have something to say upon that point. We assume, of course, that the Governor will be governed exclusively in his appointment by considerations of fitness. If there is any one of the Judges who is more than any other a man of strict integrity, more free from entangling alliances, less open to be influenced by political feeling, less apt to allow his personal predilections to affect his judicial action, that is the man whom the Governor should put in the place. The man who fills it will be more nearly King of the City than any one else, and since the Governor enjoys the right of electing [illegible] will more [illegible] best man.

[illegible] Legislation.

The Finance Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives have reported adversely upon the scheme for the equalization of bounties in that State. We learn from the Boston *Advertiser* that—

"The Committee argue that a State which owes not far from twenty-seven millions and a half already needs to use a prudent economy in its future expenditures, especially as its finances are now in a condition which will soon require either increased debt or increased taxation. And they argue also that having expended in bounties and State aid more than twenty-four and a half millions, and having resolved to persevere in the policy of liberal relief by the State to military claimants, the Commonwealth cannot now be properly accused of being niggard in her dealings with the defenders to whom she acknowledges that she owes so large a part of her glory."

With a certain alteration of the figures, to meet the facts of each particular case, the argument thus concisely presented applies with equal force to similar schemes in other States, and to the colossal schemes which have been launched in Congress. No State in the Union can now afford to increase its debt; none can safely attempt it, except on grounds of the most urgent necessity. Nearly all have strained their credit to its utmost capacity—some beyond it; and in every one of them the onerous burden of local taxation is a subject of complaint. The same is true of the national financial position. The pile of accumulated debt threatens to topple over when the slightest addition is made to it, and the addition of a thousand millions—which is not an extravagant estimate of what, in the vernacular of the day, is known as bounties' equalization—would assuredly upset the credit of the Republic. Besides, more debt means more taxation, and for *that* the country is not prepared. It staggers under its present load, and demands relief—not aggravation, even on the most plausible of pretexts.

Nor should it be forgotten that the call for the equalization of bounties proceeds—not from the returned soldiers of the Union, but—from speculators, trading upon alleged claims, and from politicians, intent upon purchasing favor with public money. A disbanded army of mercenaries might be expected to clamor for pecuniary rewards, regardless of the absence of right to insist upon what was not promised, and unmindful of the impossibility of framing a scheme of equalization that would insure absolute equity in every case. But the great majority of the Union soldiers were not mercenaries. They shouldered their rifles without considering the question of pay, and never dreamed of claiming more money from the impoverished Union they helped to save. These men lend no countenance to the movement for "equalization." They have gotten up no petitions, presented no remonstrances, and would spurn the notion of measuring their devotion by the difference between the earlier and the later bounties of the war. The men most demonstrative on the subject are the agents who would pocket the lion's share of any amount that might be voted, and the trading partisans who would ride into office on the soldiers' shoulders.

What the soldiers may properly ask, and what the country is prepared to concede, is adequate provision for poor widows and orphans, and for those of their number whom the vicissitudes of war have deprived of the means of earning a comfortable subsistence. A wise and permanent plan of relief will be a just recognition of their services, and will be infinitely more useful than any scheme for squandering hundreds of millions under the pretence of equalizing bounties. The Massachusetts Committee wisely hold up this view of the case, and it will commend itself to the calm judgment of the people. The country has need of all its available means and credit to fulfill its obligations and meet the requirements of strict justice. To transcend these limits and enter upon a boundless sea of extravagance, miscalled generosity, were to expose everything to the perils of national bankruptcy.

Looking Out for Number One.

The rebuilding of our State Constitution will necessarily affect all private and public interests, and it is just and proper that all interests should be represented. But in this section of the State, and particularly in the City, there seems to be a most remarkable apathy on the part of most trades and professions except that of the law. It is to be presumed that nearly all the Tammany candidates will be successful. As that result was inevitable, it was the duty of the Democratic Party to present men representing the leading interests of the people. There are twenty members to be chosen—four in each of the five Senate districts. Of those who will almost certainly be elected, sixteen are lawyers, and of these eight, counting the Surrogate, are Judges now on the bench, and two others have been Judges. Of the four other candidates, two are editors, one is president of a gas company, and, we believe, also a lawyer, and one is a deputy clerk in the City Hall. Here are the names:

CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of Common Pleas and lawyer.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, lawyer.
SAMUEL B. GARVIN, Judge of Superior Court and lawyer.
JOHN E. BURRILL, lawyer.
SAMUEL S. COX, lawyer.
GEORGE T. CURTIS, lawyer.
JAMES MONCRIEF, lawyer, Ex-Judge of Superior Court.
CHARLES BOOME, President of Manhattan Gas Company.
FREDERICK E. LOEW, lawyer.
MAGNUS GROSS, editor.
ABRAHAM D. RUSSEL, City Judge and lawyer.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate and lawyer.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, lawyer, Ex-Judge of Superior Court.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, lawyer.
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, Judge of Superior Court and lawyer.
JAMES BROOKS, editor.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Judge of Supreme Court and lawyer.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Judge of Common Pleas and lawyer.
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, Judge of Superior Court and lawyer.
WILLIAM HINCHMAN, a clerk in the City Hall.

In view of the fact that public sentiment is strongly in favor of abolishing the elective judiciary system, the sending from this City of ten Judges, who owe their places to that system, seems to foreshadow a contest for the preservation of the existing rule, and, being men of great experience in law, and its uses and abuses, it is natural to suppose that they will wield a powerful influence.

But aside from this apparent movement for self-preservation as officers, the protection of the legal profession at large is clearly foreshadowed. Changes in the fundamental law of the State excite their apprehension, this [illegible] had a prejudicial and unfair effect [illegible] naturally regard [illegible] a step in State Government. How many years we must be content to [illegible] which the legal profession had exercising majorities in each House, and even now their ranks in most legislative bodies are few, ten and twenty times their relative numbers among the people. The selection of so large a number of their leading men from a single city is, to say the least, remarkable. The vast banking, commercial and manufacturing interests of the metropolis are ignored, and the entire weight of her hundred thousand votes and million of people seems to be sought for a single profession.

Shops on the Sidewalks.

It is to be regretted that the question of restraining the encroachments of the sidewalk shopkeepers upon public rights should have come up under the guise of any scheme for the benefit of discharged and crippled soldiers. It becomes difficult, in exposing the scheme, to avoid a seeming disparagement of charitable objects altogether deserving of public support. But since the bill incorporating "The Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company" has become law, the extraordinary powers which it confers demand more examination, late as it is,—whether the professedly charitable aims of the promoters are thwarted or not.

The benevolent purpose of the act is concisely stated in the first section. It is "to furnish employment, so far as practicable, to worthy, disabled soldiers and orphan sons of soldiers who lost their lives or became disabled while serving in the volunteer army of the United States, in regiments raised in and accredited to the State of New-York." For the furtherance of such an object it is natural enough to expect that good and substantial men should lend their names. And accordingly we find that the list of corporators includes some of the most disinterested friends of the discharged soldiers to be found in this or any other State. Without such indorsement, we venture to think, the bill could not have passed. No one of them probably measured its scope or inquired into its bearings; and it is easy to understand why they should feel hurt by the reflection of the public Press on the act as it stands to-day.

Few of the original corporators, in all likelihood, will be concerned in the practical carrying on of the business. That duty will rest most undoubtedly upon those who expect to profit by the enterprise and whose names probably do not appear in the charter.

Aside, then, from the proclaimed benevolent intent of this corporation, its business object is to receive and deliver within the Metropolitan Police District property, including packages, messages, telegrams, and so forth, at rates fixed by the directors; and "said corporation shall have power to display advertisements, *and use their booths, stands or offices for receiving and storing* * * * *books, periodicals, stationers' goods, confectionery, fruits, flowers,*" &c. These stands and booths the corporation is empowered to erect on all the streets of the district named, with the single exception of Broadway, subject merely to the good will of the owner of the property against which they are erected.

Now any one familiar with the streets of New-York knows how readily lease-holders, occupiers and owners of property, agree to accept rental for such stands in front of their premises. For years an Irishwoman paid $600 a year for a small news-stand in front of one of the great hotels. The lower part of the Bowery, as a correspondent reminds us, is crowded with the street-shopping structures, including huge extensions by the occupiers of shops, themselves, for the greater accommodation of their business. There will be little difficulty in getting the permission of hundreds of storekeepers, on the payment of a fee, to erect these charitable booths for the sale of catechisms or candies, as the corporation may deem most for its advantage. The question, in brief, then, is, whether this should be permitted in the interest of the general public—whether the streets, even making an exception of Broadway, are not already sufficiently encumbered, both on the sidewalks and roadways, without a further aggravation of the nuisance sanctioned by law.

It is true that in this incorporating act a certain supervision on the part of the Board of Health is recognized. But the powers of that Commission are already clearly defined, and this act does not enlarge them. A booth on the sidewalk may be an eyesore, and an inconvenience to wayfarerers, without being a nuisance detrimental to the public health. Over such a matter—inconvenience though it may be—the Commissioners of Health are not called upon to exercise any jurisdiction. In short, the limits of their authority have not been stretched so far; and, as a matter of fact—aside from the argument of the case—the Commission does not interfere now with the countless and constantly-increasing number of street-stands.

The Suffering South.

Col. JOHN B. PALMER, the agent of the New-York Southern Relief Commission at Lexington, S. C., gives in a recent report some facts that afford a glimpse of the terrible destitution of the people about him. He says, among other things, that two cases of actual starvation have come to his notice—an aged widow and a daughter. It seems that these poor creatures, left penniless by the war, had subsisted as best they could, living from hand to mouth, selling their furniture, bedding and clothes, until finally they shared with the dogs the garbage of the street, living on the filth and refuse of the town, until death released them from wretchedness and debasement.

The Commissioner's record is full of dismal but suggestive reading, and the number of "extreme cases" is startling. The fact is, we have become so familiar with "destitution," "starvation," "hardship," "suffering" and kindred phrases, that we take them in at one year and let them out at the other. Our contributions have not been liberal, not even ordinarily generous, and the same remark applies to the subscriptions in Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities. The church collection, about which so much was said, resulted in nothing—the day was stormy and the matter was postponed. Since then dribblets have been sent to the authorized Commissioners, but nothing of any consequence.

In the meantime the accounts from official sources continue to appeal to Northern sympathy for help. The same officials send word of the formation, throughout South Carolina [illegible] particularly of Anti-Northern Intercourse Societies among the "better classes" of Southern people, word which in certain [illegible] upon the [illegible] of those who might be disposed to give. It is unfair because assistance is withheld not from the anti-intercourse people, but from the poor whites, the "sandhillers," who were forced into the Confederate armies, and after years of unpaid service return to their families, unable to support them, perhaps needing support themselves.

A letter from Gov. ORR states that the wheat harvest, on which so much depends, cannot be gathered until the 1st of July, and that at least 400,000 bushels of corn will be needed to support the destitute by gratuitous distribution in that State alone. The store of corn on hand at the date of his letter was not sufficient to provide the very poor with three weeks' rations. What will, in the meantime, appease the cravings of the unfortunate none can foresee.

Within the week a letter has been received by a well-known scholar of this City from a lady, with whose family in other days frequent correspondence was exchanged, in which she states that her husband—a prominent literary man of South Carolina—is confined to the house by illness. Her little children, accustomed to luxury and refinement, are hungry and half naked, and she is almost crushed under the embarrassments that encounter her single-handed strength. She asks no money, but clothing of any kind for her children.

Such facts as these should arouse the veriest Gradgrinds to the terrible reality of Southern destitution.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is some danger that the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to-morrow, will not draw out the full vote which it is desirable to have on both sides. The event is under-estimated. Men's minds have been directed so persistently to national questions, that the necessity of State reform has been overlooked. The nominating Conventions have not taken the best method of surmounting this indifference, or of concentrating the thoughts of the electors upon the practical issues of the Convention. On one hand, the Republicans have erred by undertaking to fight the battle on the single plank of impartial suffrage; on the other, the Democrats take their stand, in advance, against any essential change in the existing system. But *there are* other questions than negro suffrage to be decided, if the delegates only rise to the level of the opportunity. Hence, it is important that the people spur the politicians to their duty by the vote of to-morrow. A small vote will tend to dwarf the importance of the Convention, and to confirm the indifference of those who have undertaken to run the party machines. The Republicans should not be taken unawares. They must impart strength to the Convention if they would have it safe.

The Albany legislators have not been alone in their corrupt practices. They have imitators, if not rivals, in the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Members who went to Annapolis hungry and poor returned to their homes sleek and with their purses pleasantly filled. As for the patriots who met at Harrisburgh, we have the assurance of one of Mr. FORNEY's journals that the fate of measures which came before them depended very much upon their profitableness. Bills with "money in them" went through; bills containing no money fell to the ground. These facts cast a shadow over representative institutions, but there is no reason for hiding them that we know of.

The confiscation resolutions adopted at the late meeting of negroes in Richmond prove the baneful effect of the political teaching which they receive from the Hunnicutts of the extreme Radical Party. In the eye of every thoughtful man, confiscation admits of only one interpretation. It is the equivalent of general spoliation, bloodshed and anarchy. There can be no liberty without order, and no order without ample protection for the rights of property. Invade these rights, and inculcate the idea that one class shall be permitted to seize and enjoy the lands and houses of another class, and from that moment the South will become a second San Domingo, to end only in the extermination of whites or blacks. This may be a strong statement of the case, but it is the truth. And the men who go about familiarizing the negroes with the demand, and persuading them of its justice, should be dealt with by the military commanders as incendiaries.

The action of the Maryland Legislature in matters concerning negroes does not wear a very favorable aspect in the recapitulation given by the Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau. A bill authorizing colored persons to testify in civil courts was rejected after reconsideration, thus perpetuating a disability of which Georgia, South Carolina, and other lately-rebel States have become ashamed. Other measures were passed, intended to obstruct the operation of the Civil Rights Act and to embarrass the working of the Freedmen's Bureau. Why is not Maryland included in the tour of the Radical missionaries? It seems to us that there is more need of conversion in Maryland than in Mississippi; and all the more because the Republicans of the former State failed in their duty to the freedmen when the power of the State was in their own hands.

The obvious interest of all concerned in the maintenance of an efficient Bankrupt Law lies in preventing, as far as possible, the frauds with which its working is threatened. An advertisement in the *Herald*, the other day, gives a clue to one class of frauds, and shows that knaves are already at work preparing for them. The advertisement, which was addressed to bankrupts generally, sets forth as "for sale, very low for cash," "lands in all parts of the country, also county mortgages, stocks and other securities, *suitable for assets*." Worthless titles, fictitious values, mortgages and certificates of stock not worth the paper they are printed on, are the commodities here offered as "suitable for assets," and there can be no doubt that there are scoundrels enough ready to avail themselves of so cheap material for the manufacture of a showy but dishonest balance-sheet. There will be scores of other methods of defrauding creditors, which a certain class of agents and lawyers will have ready for use before the 1st of June. Rascalities of this character led to the repeal of the former national bankruptcy law, and the permanence of the one recently enacted depends in a great degree upon their prevention and punishment.

The Wisconsin eight-hour law is not, as some may think, a very revolutionary measure. Except as it applies to women and children employed in factories or workshops, it leaves the relations of employers and employed as nearly as possible where they are now. Even in the case of minors and women, while eight hours make up the prescribed working-day, the employer is only subject to a penalty if he allows that class of his employes to work *more than ten hours*. And what is the penalty? A fine of $5 or something upward. This may not be farcical, but it has that appearance. As regards *male adults* they are simply to have the accidental assurance that when their contract with the employer is silent or when there is no contract, eight hours shall constitute the working-day. This concerns mechanics alone, and if any of them [illegible] get an employer [illegible] enough to [illegible] to contract, by engaging their services, and give them the benefit of the eight-hour law, they may hold themselves lucky. The statute will then be all in their favor. Employers who pay honest wages don't generally act in that trustful and generous way.

The nice balancing of facts and rumors in the Reuter telegrams which supply news for the English and American market, has seldom been seen to better advantage than within the last three or four days. Thursday, both morning and evening, was devoted solely to warlike sensation—probably in view of the approaching holiday, observed as such everywhere in Christendom outside of Bread-street, New-York. Negotiations between France and Prussia were broken off. The former Power was arming to the teeth; the latter was following suit. The holiday came, and with it a modified statement of the situation. While, on the one hand, King WILLIAM's speech at the closing of his Parliament had excited distrust throughout Germany, on the other, the Russian Government had announced large reductions in the military expenditure. And yet again, to adjust the balance:—while NAPOLEON was "arming his forces and strengthening his military posts on the frontier, Prussia, on the other hand, is not so active in her military preparations." Here the balancing of facts was tolerably fair. But next day's news—that which we published yesterday—improved upon it. A delayed dispatch, dated Berlin, Friday evening, brought the report that the Prussian Government had demanded of NAPOLEON the reasons for his military preparations; and had made, simultaneously, an overture for an alliance to Austria. If this clear and comprehensible narrative of events had stopped here, the imminence of war might have been considered a settled fact by the oldest and shrewdest speculator; but three or four hours later the pacific element all but got the ascendant once more in the announcement that the neutral Powers had found sound basis of settlement, which one of the belligerents was ready to accept. There is more than ingenuity shown in these reports. There is *genius*, as any one may see, who will only take the trouble to study them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

Although it must always be an effort for singers at a *matinée* to work themselves into any degree of enthusiasm, so soon after the breakfast hour, nevertheless no warmer nor more interesting performance of "The Star of the North" could be given than that of Saturday morning at the Academy of Music. The performance was thoroughly good, and it would be impossible to select Miss KELLOGG, Miss HAWES, Sig. BARAGLI, BELLINI or ANTONUCCI as deserving, the one more praise than the other. To-night "L'Africaine" is to have its last performance, and on Tuesday evening "Faust." Wednesday there will be no performance—the ball for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums taking place on that evening. "La Sonnambula" will be given on Thursday, and "I Puritani" on Friday. These last two operas will introduce Mr. MARETZEK's new prima donna, Senora ANGELA PERALTA, who comes from a Winter of success in Havana with famous testimonials. The opera season will end after eight more performances.

Concerts of the Week.

The final concerts of Mr. PFIEFFER, and Mr KENNEDY's last ballad concert have been given. The evenings with Scotch song which Mr. KENNEDY has given, are to be numbered among the pleasant memories of the winter. Mr. PFIEFFER's vigorous style of playing was heard to full advantage in the fantasias of his concluding programme. A piece for the left hand created the liveliest interest, and exhibited his extraordinary technical skill. Signora ALTIERI distinguished herself at this concert, in an aria from "Simon Bocanegra." There was a debutant, also, in the person of Sig. RODOLFI, a high baritone who gives signs of good culture. A concert by Mr. FOWLER's pupils, at Irving Hall, presented the spectacle of half a dozen young ladies ravaging AUBER, WEBER, THALBERG, WERLI and MILLS of their distinctive spirits and burying them all in a common grave of uniformity and mechanical goodness. An arrangement for eight hands of the Lichtenstein Waltzes, was sedately and evenly played, and was one of the best performances of

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 21.

OFFICES LEFT VACANT.

The adjournment of the Senate last night at once depopulates Washington of a large crowd of people who are principally profitable to hotel and boarding-house keepers, and the prospect for the ensuing six months is a pretty dry one, so far as matters of interest are concerned. It is now regarded as pretty certain that there will not be a quorum of either House here in July. So many Senators are going abroad that there will probably not be a quorum in this country at that time. In regard to the vacant offices, the only important one unfilled is that of Naval Officer at New-York. Not a score of others all told are without incumbents, exclusive of certain small Post-offices. A clause of the Civil Tenure Law provides that any office which shall be vacant on the adjournment of the Senate, the duties of which cannot be performed by any deputy, shall be abolished. This affects several small Consulates, of which Moscow is the most important. Among them are also Antigua, in the West Indies, and Batavia, in the East Indies. The Havana Consulship is vacant, but a Vice-Consul is performing the duties. All persons appointed to vacancies now existing must take their positions under the operation of the Civil Tenure Law, which provides that all appointments made during the recess, and not confirmed, shall be without compensation. This is not a very promising prospect for those who apply.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The nomination of Mr. RAYMOND as Minister to Austria not having been postponed to any particular day, falls to the ground the same as if rejected, and the President, it is believed, will make an appointment very soon. It is now known that Gen. ROSECRANS would not decline the mission if tendered him, and he will probably receive the appointment.

THE MILITARY BILL AS AFFECTING A RAILROAD ELECTION.

At an election of a Baord of Directors of the Jackson and New-Orleans Railroad last week, the old Board, with BEAUREGARD at its head, was reelected. The stock held by the State of Louisiana and the City of New-Orleans was not represented in the election, as the Board decided that Gov. WELLS, acting as Provisional Governor, and Mayor HEATH, acting under a military appointment, were not qualified to represent that interest. They represented about one hundred and fifty thousand shares, and if their votes had been counted a Board consisting of original Union men would have been elected. The matter will be presented to Gen. GRANT, with a petition that Gen. SHERIDAN shall be instructed to order a new election and authorize the counting of the rejected votes.

DISFRANCHISEMENTS UNDER THE MILITARY BILL.

Attorney-Gen. STANBERY is engaged in preparing an opinion regarding the force of the disfranchising clauses of the Reconstruction Bill. It is claimed by parties in the South that the clause disqualifying State officers includes not only members of State Governments, but pariah, county and district officers. Gen. SHERIDAN appealed to the Government for a construction of the law on this point, as he has experienced some trouble arising from a difference of opinion regarding it in the registration of voters in New-Orleans.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

A case of *mandamus* against the Secretary of the Treasury is contemplated by Mr. JOHN CRANE, recently appointed and confirmed as Revenue Collector in the Fifth North Carolina District, whose commission is withheld by that officer. Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Revenue Bureau, is absent from the city, and will return to-morrow or next day, when, if the commission is not delivered, a writ will be sued out in the Supreme Court. Mr. CRANE served during the entire war as a soldier, and after the surrender established himself in business in Greensboro, N. C., where he has resided since. There are several precedents in the history of the Government where writs of *mandamus* have been issued in similar cases. They were cited in the recent arguments in the Supreme Court on the injunction cases.

NEW-ORLEANS CHIEF OF POLICE.

Petitions have been received here which will soon be presented to Gen. GRANT and the President, asking them to authorize Gen. SHERIDAN to remove Col. THOS. ADAMS, Chief of Police in New-Orleans, who is one of the officers charged with instigating the July riots. It is understood that Gen. SHERIDAN has hesitated in removing him for fear that he would not be sustained by the Washington authorities. Other petitions will be forwarded soon from citizens of every color and political party.

PERSONAL.

Gen. E. L. MOLINEUX, of Brooklyn, was recently confirmed as Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, for distinguished services during the war.

Senator CONKLING left last night for home. Senator DOOLITTLE left here yesterday for New-York. He intends making a trip to Europe this Summer, and will visit the Paris Exposition. Nearly all the Senators will leave at once for their Northern homes.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 21.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate, on Saturday, had dwindled down to less than a quorum, and adjourned *sine die* without filling all the vacancies, which, with two exceptions, are in the West; thus leaving nine offices without Postmasters in Illinois and one in Pennsylvania—the latter believed to be Milton—and four or five vacancies in the offices of Internal Revenue in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. No Consul-General at Havana was confirmed under the Tenure of Office Act. The vacancies cannot be filled, as they could be previous to the passage of that act, by the President during the recess of Congress.

It is said that CHARLES S. ABEL was confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, after once having been rejected for the same office.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, having been confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of that State, leaves the Governorship of Colorado vacant.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing Bureau for the week ending to-day, was $349,500.

The shipments of fractional currency during the week was $418,212, including $100,000 each to the Assistant Treasurers at New-York and Boston, $40,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and the remainder to the National Banks and others.

The disbursements for the week are as follows:

War Department	$3,806,965
Navy Department	423,285
Interior Department	656,000
Total	$2,884,925

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $49,700, and the actual amount in circulation at this date, the currency returned including worn out notes, which amounts to $8,607,863, being deducted, is $296,950,474.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week is $466,616 45.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $276,830; for the week they foot up $1,976,942; with the aggregate for the fiscal year to this date is $294,680,463.

The Securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day are as follows:

For circulating notes	$340,610,960
For deposits of public money	38,160,960
Total	$378,771,900

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Much interest has been excited here during the week by the trial of WILLIAM R. CRAVEN, charged with brutal violence on the body of a little girl, MARY ANN [illegible], resulting in death. The Jury this evening rendered a verdict of manslaughter. The testimony was generally of an indecent character.

MEDIATION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The resolution of Senator JOHNSON advising and requesting the President to offer to the contending parties in Mexico the friendly mediation of the United States, which was offered in open Senate yesterday, is precisely the same as the one submitted in Executive Session on the 16th inst.

THE JULY SESSION.

The *Chronicle* of to-day says: "When the Senate adjourned last night, the impression seemed to be almost universal that there would be no quorum in either House on the 3d of July next. The feeling between the Senators and the Executive was so comparatively cordial, and the intelligence from the South promising submission to the terms of reconstruction so auspicious, that very few doubted that the great measures of Congress had anticipated and foreclosed all chance of difficulty and dissension."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day WILLIAM HARRISON as Surveyor of Customs, and DE WITT C. BAXTER, as Naval Officer at the Port of Philadelphia; also GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, and A. J. LIPPETT, of Connecticut, as Consul-General of Havana.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the following nominations this afternoon:

Postmasters—Robert N. Paden, at Litchfield, Ill.; Wm. D. Ferguson, Pulaski, N. Y.; John Musgrove, Northumberland, Penn.; Charles Huston, Williamsport, Penn.; John L. Lester, Pana, Ill.; W. N. Caler, Champaign, Ill.; David G. Burr, Paris, Ill.

Consul-General—Andrew J. Lippitt, of Connecticut, at Havana.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. Wade Gardener, Fifth District of Missouri; George M. Robineon, Fifth District of Wisconsin; B. A. Seaver, Ninth District of Kentucky.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—George Harbison, Second District of Indiana; George W. Jones, Ninth District of Illinois; D. W. Maxon, Fourth District of Wisconsin.

Surveyors of Customs—Thomas W. McFall, Quincy, Ill. All of the above were rejected.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

United States Consul—Benjamin Lefever, of Ohio, at Nuremburg.

Additional Paymaster—Frank M. Eiting, in the army.

Agent of Pawnee Indians—Charles H. Whaley, of Nebraska.

Postmasters—George O. Tichenor, Desmoins, Iowa; T. H. Masten Conoes, N. Y.; Calvin W. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Hitchcock, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; William McIlrath, Chillicothe, Mo.; Isaac E. Huggins, Palmyra, Mo.; Henry Walker, Aurora, Ind.; William P. Brook, Plumer, Penn.; William Merrifield, Hyde Park, Penn.; Bowling Embry, Nashville, Tenn.; James C. Luttrel, Knoxville, Tenn.; David N. Magee, Peoria, Ill.

United States Attorney—Moses Veale for Montana Territory; Edwin H. East, Middle District of Tennessee.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Abraham Heistand Statz, Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Caleb E. Wright, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; Wm. Johnson, Fifth District of Wisconsin.

Governor of Washington Territory—Marshall F. Moore, of Ohio.

Naval Officer—David Clinton Baxter, at Philadelphia.

Surveyor of Customs—William Harbeson, at Philadelphia.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Thomas J. Tarlton, at Montgomery, Ala.; Angus Vaughn, at Mobile, Ala.; Rial Lancaster, at Nachitoches, La.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations:

J. H. Roberts, Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geoffery J. Ayres, Postmaster, Williamsport, N. Y.; John B. Watson, Postmaster, Pulaski, N. Y.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Theophilus C. Callicott, Third District of New-York; Alexander Cummings, Fourth District of Pennsylvania; Fielder C. Barnes, Ninth District of Kentucky.

The following nominations were rejected:

Postmasters—Clark C. Buffington, Jerseyville, Ill.; Robert F. Young, Litchfield, Ill.; Joshua Dickerson, Champaign, Ill.; Albert G. Neal, Pana, Ill.; William H. Rives, Paris, Ill.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John Hardin, Second District of Indiana; Joseph Wagner, Fourth District of Wisconsin; Daniel Brewster, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Philip L. Miller, Fifth District of Missouri; Green Adams, Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Mate HENRY WHITE has been detached from the United States steamer *Mahaska*, and granted leave of absence, and mates WM. C. LARKEN and F. W. KIMBALL have been ordered to the Naval Academy.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Captains JOSEPH MYERS and J. H. SAWYER, and Brevet First Lieut. W. S. SMOOT, of the Ordinance Department, have been ordered before a Board of Examination, with a view to promotion. Brevet Col. W. B. ROYAL, Fifth Cavalry, is ordered to duty with a detachment of the regiment serving in North Carolina. Brevet Major-Gen. E. A. CARR, Major of Fifth Cavalry, has permission to delay reporting to his regiment until further orders.

The Secretary of War has reissued a general order authorizing the regiments formed from the battalion organizations, under the act approved July 28, 1866, to bear on their colors the names of all the battles in which the regiments to which they formerly belonged were engaged, as given at the head of the lists of officers in the Army Register.

Capt. J. N. MCELROY, Eighth Cavalry, ordered to his regiment in Arizona.

The following had 30 days delay in reporting to their regiments granted them: First-Lieut. H. M. BLACKALLER, Ninth Cavalry; W. V. SPENCER, Thirteenth Infantry; and F. A. BATTLY, Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. B. CAREY, Thirteenth Infantry, has leave of absence extended 60 days.

EFFECT OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE ON THE POLITICS OF THE SOUTH.

THE BRECHES, Friday, April 19, 1867.

One great and striking revolution is already produced by negro suffrage in the South—in fact, so striking, that it leaves far behind it any moral revolution of this day. It is the open concession, by the leading men of all parties, of that equality in civil and political rights which, for generations, has been sternly and even savagely denied. Meetings are constantly held in the late Slave States, at which the most distinguished men, political and ecclesiastical, attend—in which the blacks are called upon to take part, and in which their opinions are asked, and their votes sought, in the civil affairs of society. Those who founded new systems of natural history and proclaimed new doctrines in theology, to prove the inferiority of the negro, and enacted codes of law barbarous as those of Sparta, and enforced them with the terrors of an Inquisition, to maintain negro Slavery, now come forward, and practically affirm that their natural history was a fraud, their theology an imposition, and their laws a tyranny! This is what their conduct admits. In no other country on earth could such a scene be produced. In no other period of the world was it possible; and yet, this scene is natural. When the play comes to an end, the actors leave the stage and no longer make the least attempt to keep up its delusions. They return to their natural functions, and no longer expect men to mistake them for the heroes and lovers of the drama. Human slavery was a delusion, which required a series of fictions to maintain it. The common sense of Americans is too strong and acute to keep up the pretences of Slavery when Slavery itself ceased to exist. The American of the South resumes his natural human relations to the negro. The negro can work, and he pays for it. The negro can vote, and he asks for it. All this is sudden and wonderful; but it is natural and it is sensible. Now that it is so, and the revolution complete, we may ask what the negro will do with his vote? In giving the negro a vote there were two reasons prevailing—neither of which do I think correct. The first is, that to vote is a natural right. If it be so, the reason is just as strong for every other natural member of society, and no man can logically deny the right of women to vote who affirms the natural right of anybody to vote. What are called natural rights in civil society go upon the assumption that there has been and that there is somewhere a natural society, in which every member has only natural rights, and those equal. This is historically false. No such society has ever existed, and no such society is possible. In such a society women and youth capable of thinking, without regard to age, must take part. Among the North American Indians, women are frequently called into the common council, when there is an imminent crisis. In the Society of Friends women take part in affairs as well as preach. But even in these extreme examples no civil society has yet existed in which the full doctrine of natural rights has been admitted. Had negro suffrage depended on the disciples of this opinion only, it never would have been conceded; but the Republican Party could not (and in my opinion it is) [illegible] Admit the ten Confederate States into Congress and give them a vote on the Presidency, with the certainty that the votes of those States would be cast by the followers of JEFFERSON DAVIS call in aid of the Democratic Party. In other words, they would not permit the revival of secession and rebellion whenever it suited ambitious demagogues to make it. If they had submitted to this, as Mr. JOHNSON desired, all the loss, and blood and treasure of the war would have been expended in vain. The Indian juggler takes up serpents, handles them with impunity, and puts them in his bosom; but it is discovered that he only does this when he has drawn their teeth. We have been told that if we had received the rebels back kindly, they would have been friends. But we learn in *Æsop's Fables* that the serpent, warmed by the fire, bit his benefactor's hand; and such is the ingratitude of human kind—none the less in republics—that we can count nothing on the generous emotions of human nature. When they come they are like the night-blooming cereus—exceptions to the common history of mankind. The Republican Party cares, I presume, no more for the romance of politics than any other party; but it does desire to preserve the unity and power of that Government which it has cost so much to defend, and which can be preserved only by continuing loyal men in power. There were two ways to do this. One was to put the Government of the rebel States in the power of the loyal white men of those States, if there were but five hundred in a State, which, I think, was the idea supported by Mr. JOHNSON before his remarkable concession to rebel opinions. The other was to counterbalance rebel votes by negro loyal votes. The last was adopted in the plan which is now in operation. This plan, however, assumes that the negro will almost unanimously vote with the Republican Party. Will that be the fact? As we have seen, the conservatives (and ther name in the South for rebels) have called conservative meetings of blacks, as well as whites, invited them to participate in political affairs, and treated them as if they really were men. Whatever may be the result of this proceeding, it is, as I have remarked, a complete moral revolution, and it is in vain for the Democratic Party of the North any longer to oppose negro suffrage successfully, or pretend to negro inferiority, when the whole soctrine is abandoned by the Southern States, in whose behalf it was entertained. But what will be the effect of this conservative attempt at political rape upon the negroes? In my opinion the conversion of negroesto the conservatives will be equal to the conversion of the whites to the Radicals; perhaps, not as much. There will be some division, but not a great deal. The meetings held in Tennessee, in Georgia and Virginia, show that only a small number of negroes will go with the conservatives. It is desirable that some of them should go against the main body, in order not to produce a division by races. So also there will be a much larger body of Radical whites than is commonly supposed. Let us, then, look into the probable political division of voters in the South. In the election of 1860, the total vote of the Confederate States (exclusive of Tennessee) was 714,000. Of this number Virginia and Georgia gave one-third. The negro population of those States was about 3,200,000. So far as the war affected the numbers of men, the proportion was greatest among the whites. The stories told at the close of the war of great negro destruction were exaggerations. The negro population of the Confederate States is at least as great as when the war began. They are a prolific people, and are increasing. As there is no property qualification on their votes, they will (if they choose) vote in the natural proportion of men. The will have 550,000 votes. The total vote of the Confederate States, if polled, will be 1,260,000. One-fifth the whites will vote the Radical ticket, and it is possible, though not probable, that one-fifth the blacks will vote the Conservative. With this generalization we have the aggregate vote of the Confederate States as follows:

Conservative whites	570,000
Conservative negroes	110,000
Conservative vote	680,000
Radical whites	140,000
Radical blacks	440,000
Radical vote	580,000

As Virginia, Arkansas and Georgia contain the largest portion of the white vote, it is probable they will be carried by the Conservatives; South Carolina may be carried in the same manner, because it probably contains the largest portion of negroes who can be influenced by their old masters. The Radicals will carry the other States if the negro vote is registered and polled. On that everything depends. If my estimate is correct, the South will be nearly equally divided. It is a curious speculation, and the result will be interesting in whatever way decided. *Nous verrons.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Perversion of Charity.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reading your article on the perversion of charity in to-day's TIMES, it seems as though we are retrograding in the matter of street perambulation; and as an old pedestrian of New-York sidewalks, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the already flagrant monopoly of public thoroughfares by private individuals.

I suppose it is hopeless to protest against merchants doing their packing on the pavements of the side streets, or the appropriation of two-thirds of the sidewalk of the Bowery, from Canal to Grand, by carpet-dealers; and therefore I console myself by thinking that the cows who meandered through the leafy lanes of the olden-time Bouwerie were better off than we modern humans in running that gauntlet of furniture. But I do object to the disfigurements and impediments that afflict our noble Broadway, and so will speak by the card.

Going up from Canal on the left-hand side, where the crowd is always dense, and the sidewalk narrower than in other parts, there are first to be encountered two show-cases, occupying a quarter of its width; next there is a hideous wooden pedestal, actually placed a foot inwards from the coping-stone, and about two feet square each way; then you meet great signboards attached to the awning-posts, some of them swinging at right angles; again, you stumble over the stumps of lamp-posts, left perhaps to serve as spittoons, and on the corner of one block is a paving-stone doing duty for a month past instead of a cellar-trap; while some of the wooden basement-covers give shaky evidence of their dangerous condition, and a little higher up banners across the roadway block out both light and air.

Now, I want to know if these things should be allowed in our grand highway? and will conclude by hoping that I may live to see the millengium of a perfectly clear Broadway, when signs, and stoops, and steps shall all be swept away, not excepting the thieves and loafers who stand in front of its hotels and on its corners. VIATOR.

Gen. Rousseau and West Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of the TIMES, April 12, under the heading *Minor Topics*, I find a paragraph in which it is stated, in referring to the confirmation of Gen. ROUSSEAU by the Senate, "that the officers of the regular army opposed it because he was a volunteer, and did not graduate at West Point."

I was not a little surprised at this statement, as the great majority of the officers of the regular army are not only not graduates of West Point, but were appointed into it on account of their services as volunteers by special legal enactment; and on reading it, I at first thought that I had got hold of the *accurate Tribune* instead of the TIMES.

Now, I have no information of what influences were brought to bear in the Senate against Gen. ROUSSEAU, but this I will venture to assert: that the strongest attestations to his merits as a soldier, and in favor of his claims to the vacant Brigadiership in the army, came from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS, all Old Printers, under whom he had served; and that, without their support, he could not have been gotten through the Senate.

That Gen. ROUSSEAU had civil advantages over West Pointers in more than many, as many of these had held as important commands, had seen much more service than he did, and were in no wise behind him in gallantry of conduct and eminent soldiership. That the friends of these claimants may have laid some stress upon their having received a thorough military education, as a make-weight to their other merits, was but natural; as persons in civil life, in urging a man's pretensions to a vacant judgeship, would also naturally bring forward the argument that he had been trained to the law, as against a candidate who had not this point in his favor. This, I suppose, if the facts are brought out, will be found to be the only West Point opposition brought to bear in the case.

That there is an *esprit de corps* among West Pointers, as there is among every class of men regularly trained for any specialty, which gives them a professional confidence in each other that they have not in those outside of their profession, is not only natural, but consonant with experience. But that this would lead them to oppose the advancement of any gallant soldier who, like Gen. ROUSSEAU, had shown marked military ability, because he was not of the guild, I utterly deny. No such spirit has ever found favor, much less has been fostered at West Point within my recollection; and I have been now longer connected with it than any other man living.

In a letter from Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. GRANT, now before me, referring to the capture of Fort Fisher, he remarks of its gallant captor: "I rejoice that TERRY was not a West Pointer," a sentiment I take upon myself to say that was cordially responded to by every West Pointer worthy of his Alma Mater. If West Point training has any merit, it is that it recognizes talent, loyalty and integrity of character, wherever found, as the sole legitimate titles to public confidence for official station. When it ceases to do so, my signature shall not be among the last to a petition praying that the institution be abolished. Respectfully yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Monday, April 15, 1867.

An Elective Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Democratic politicians are sharp. They fully understand that the Republican Party stands pledged, in the coming State Constitutional Convention, to so amend the constitution that the elective judiciary system shall be blotted out of existence as tried and found wanting, and an appointed judiciary substituted in its stead. They know, moreover, that fair-minded men are discarding party ties, and are determined to go back to the good old days of an appointed judiciary, when worth, integrity and legal knowledge made the office at once desirable and honorable. Consequently they do not dare to present the issue to the people. How, then, do they propose meeting it? In this way: in this City by sending as delegates to the Convention most, if not all, of the present Judges of the Courts. By this clever move they are in hopes that the *presence* of these Judges will be a decided check upon any attempt to so amend the Constitution upon any charges of incompetency, partiality and political wire-pulling. They know that these Judges will inform the Convention, from their own observation and experience, how much superior in every conceivable way an elective is to that of an appointed judiciary. They deem it assured that the members of the bar (of whom the Convention will be largely composed) will not dare to stand up in the presence of these Judges and advocate an appointed judiciary for fear of their displeasure, which possibly may reach them when representing their clients in the pursuit of justice.

These are the motives of the Democratic Party, and candor must allow that it is shrewdly done. But electors will not be deceived, and these gentlemen of the bench will be voted to remain at home in the proper discharge of their duties by relieving the calendars of long standing and important cases, instead of seeking a continuance of office, additional salary, rural pursuits and a vacation from May to October.

Editorial attention to this petty fraud would open the eyes of many. JUNIUS.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Financial.—PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is creating considerable excitement among the five-twenties; also among the sweet sixteens.

In the opinion of an eminent lawyer, when a gentleman sues a lady, he should go to court perfumed with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."

The Attention of our Subscribers is called to the advertisements that appear in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. They are interesting and profitable reading at any time, but as "Seed Time" is at hand again, those that refer to Plants, Vines, Cuttings or seeds, are especially so, and the more in view of the Post-office regulation that confers such a boon upon the community, by bringing, practically, all the best Seed Stores and Nurseries of the country to the Post-office of each subscriber. This will be seen to be the case by reading the following rates of "postage on Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Cuttings and Cions, in one package not over 4 oz., 2c.; 4 to 8 oz., 4c.; 8 to 12 oz., 6c.; 12 to 16 oz., 8c.; and as two pounds can be sent for sixteen cents, there is no reason why our most distant subscribers should not enjoy the choicest and newest varieties of Flowers and Fruits.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers and Seedsmen find THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE especially valuable as an advertising medium, circulating, as it does, mainly among the better farmers in all parts of the country, in every State and Territory.

Every person having a farm for sale should advertise in THE TRIBUNE. Make the advertisement as short as possible stating the advantages offered. Farmers wishing to purchase farms can always find chances by inserting a short advertisement in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, SCHOOLS, AND ALL OTHERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH CUSTOMERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY—will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 50 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Announcement]—$2 a line each insertion.

NOTHING INSERTED FOR LESS THAN $5.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Moth and Freckles.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $3 per bottle.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

"Singer's Hair Restorative" eradicates dandruff, and positively restores both the hair and its color. Office, No. 539 Broadway. Sold by druggists and perfumers generally.

Light and Beautiful is the Idaho Hat for children, misses, and ladies, and is attracting universal admiration at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." (*Judge's Report,*" at the "Grand Trial.") 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 639 Broadway, N. Y.

Wood Sewing-Machines—NEW MODEL—A novel improvement. Salesroom, No. 625 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Be Absolutely Sure
That the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it but will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Get Rid of a Cold at Once by Using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.
Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Attention is called to the Extensive sale of 200 lots and Front Gores (Boggs Estate) on Broadway, (Boulevard,) 72d and 73d sts., together with water grant on North River, to be made at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom. Lithographic maps showing the situation of the property in detail, and also the plan of the Boulevard from 59th-st., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Special Notice.
Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.
STARR & MARCUS, No. 82 John-st., New-York.

Sterling Silverware.
A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Ice Pitchers, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Salvers, Table and Wine Casters, Gobiets, Cake and Card Baskets; also, Knives, Forks, Spoons and other goods in the line of fine Silver Plated Ware, for sale by the J. L. HARLEM MANUFACTURING CO. Salesroom No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Indexical Paint-cleaning Soap.
Cleans beautifully and without the possibility of injuring the finest house paint, tinted or glossy white. No strong alkali; no hard rubbing; saves twice its cost in labor and still more in paint; cleans window and table glass, marble, &c.
Sold by dealers everywhere.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.
Indexical Soap Co., No. 82 Sudbury-st., Boston.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Lace and Nottingham Curtains.
New secured patterns, sold only by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades.
NEW PATTERNS, 1867.
Store shades to order, at KELTY'S, 447 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor-House.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 20, MARY W., daughter of Mary W. and the late Edwin R. Aldrich.

Funeral from the residence of John F. McCoy, Washington-av., between Fulton and Gates avs., on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

BARRELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 20, ELIZA, wife of George Barrell, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence on Harrison-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock. A train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery the following day.

BROWN.—On Easter Sunday, April 21, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry T. Brown, No. 552 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, EMILY, wife of Alfred Brown.

Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

BLACKLIN.—On Sunday morning, April 21, LOUISA, infant daughter of J. J. and Helen M. Blacklin.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 383 Union-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

DILLINGHAM.—Drowned, near Bergen Point, by the swamping of a boat, on Wednesday, April 17, EDWARD C. DILLINGHAM, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Geo. W. Blow, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, Orange, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Trains per Morris and Essex Railroad leave at 11:30 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.; returning at 3:20 and 4:43 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station on arrival of trains.

HARRISON.—On Sunday, April 21, WM. R. HARRISON, son of Arthur N. and Jane P. Harrison, aged 39 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 65 4th-st., near South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOGAN.—At Fordham, N. Y., on Saturday, April 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Eugene Peugnet, ELIZA HELEN HOGAN, widow of the late Robert Hogan, of New-York, in her 64th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Roswell D. Hatch and Dr. Eugene Peugnet, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HORTON.—On Sunday morning, April 21, ADA MARIAN, infant daughter of J. T. and Amelia Horton, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 89 Varick-st., this day, (Monday,) 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Sunday morning, April 21, of erysipelas, LAURA EDITH, daughter of Henry W. and the deceased Laura W. Mott, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., and Amity Chapter No. 160, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, southeast corner of 2d-av. and 62d-st., New-York, this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Tuesday morning for interment by 10 o'clock train from 4th-av. and 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

MILLS.—On Saturday, April 20, of a lingering illness, ELIZA LEVINIA MILLS, daughter of Jason and Eliza L. Mills, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 50th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 20, after a protracted illness, SARAH E., wife of John Stewart.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., South Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Speir,) this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 21, EPHRAIM THOMAS, aged 79 years.

His friends and those of his sons-in-law, George Spear and R. W. Varney, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, Hamilton-st., near Gates-av.

WILLIAMS.—In Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, April 16, ERASTUS WILLIAMS, aged 74 years.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION kept, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 251 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VENI! VIDI! VICI!
I CAME, SAW, CONQUERED.
Having
recently under this
heading published the names
of nearly one hundred prominent physicians of the United States who have agreed in the opinion of European science, declaring that there exists no better remedy for difficulties of the stomach and intestines, for chronical catarrhs, and particularly for the great loss of strength and meagreness than
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
We feel obliged to publish to-day statements from the public which show that
PRACTION PROVES THEORY.
PR

DRY GOODS

PRINTED LINENS,
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 769 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
And HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS of every kind,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE SACKS,
MANTILLAS, SPRING SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, EVERY VARIETY,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MISS GREGG,
NO. 19 FIFTH-AV.,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
By Steamer *Scotia*,
A FEW ELEGANT MANTLES
OF FRENCH DESIGN,
to which she would invite the attention of the ladies.
Miss G. has also an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS OF THE FINEST QUALITIES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
WILL REMOVE INTO THEIR "NEW STORE"
MAY 1.
Until that time they will offer their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES
AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION.
No. 389 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION
for currency, at gold rates, viz.:
3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 37½.
TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
3-4 EUGENIE CLOTH, 75c. per yard, worth $1.
3-4 ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 25 per yard, worth $3.
3-4 ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 50 per yard, worth $3 25.
3-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $2 per dress, worth $14.
3-4 CRAPE CLOTH, $10 per dress, worth $15.
3-4 VICTORIA POPLINS, 37½c. per yard, worth $1 25.
BLACK ALPACAS BELOW GOLD RATES.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in every shade, design and texture, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Mohair Poplins, 31c. per yard, worth 50c.
Geneppas Poplins, 50c. per yard, worth 75c.
Mohair Poplins, 37½c. per yard, worth 62½c.
BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES
BELOW GOLD RATES.
Call and examine.
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
A splendid line at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard.
N. B.—A very superior stock of BONNETS READY MADE AND TO ORDER. Also, STRAWS, PLAIN AND TRIMMED, FRENCH FRAMES AND MOURNING MILLINERY MATERIALS UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT,
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 859 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

BLANKETS—IRON FURNITURE.
BLANKETS—White and Colored, a full assortment in every size and quality.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS,
TOWEL-RACKS, WASH-STANDS,
GARDEN CHAIRS, SETTEES, VASES,
STOVE AND PIANO STOOLS.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of IRON BEDSTEADS FOR
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND
SOUTHERN TRADE.
See advertisement headed Sheeting, Quilts, Bedding, &c. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.
The subscriber respectfully announces the removal of his CLOAK and MANTILLA business from its former location, 359 Broadway, to No. 5 Union-place, 8th st., one door from Broadway. W. B. MACKENZIE.

EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE.
On THURSDAY, the 23th April, W. B. MACKENZIE will open a selection of the choicest novelties of his own importation and manufacture, in Sacques, Jackets, Overcoats and Talmas. Superior as regards richness and style to the productions of any former season.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.
No. 2 Clinton-place,
Eighth-st., one door from Broadway.

SHEETING—TOWELING.
10-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 50c. per yard.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 55c. per yard.
4-4, 72 inches and 80 inches, BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON.
4-4 SHIRTING MUSLIN in all the popular makes.
LOOM—Bleached and Barnsley Table Damask in all widths.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, NURSERY DIAPER, HUCK AND DIAPER TOWELS AND TOWELING.
Bed Ticking, Crash, &c., 12c., 14c., 16c. per yard.
SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES,
On hand and made to order.
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKS,
Ball Dresses, Walking Suits, Morning Robes,
And linen and cotton Underclothing
Of every description,
[For ladies and children,
Will be opened on MONDAY, April 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS
will be largely replenished with
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 22,
at prices as low as ever.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS, FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
In every variety of quality and price,
Received by recent arrivals.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

VERY ELEGANT DRESS SILKS
AND EXTRA QUALITY CHAMBEREYS,
LATEST PARIS SPRING STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Spring novelties for children. POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Ruffings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices.
ALEXIS T. DE [illegible] and 202 Broadway, [illegible] 9th sts., next side.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS
IN FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
SILKS, SATINS and MOIRE ANTIQUES,
GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES, and BAREGES,
RICH POINT LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
BAPTISMAL ROBES,
INFANTS' WAISTS, DRESSES and CAPS,
POIL DE CHEVRES, WINSEYS and TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS and JACONETS,
By the Yard and in Robes,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and GENUINE BALBRIGGAN,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, SCARFS,
CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS,
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS,
KID, DOG-SKIN, CALF, LISLE-THREAD and SILK GLOVES
FLOWERS ON MONDAY.
400 BOBES FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, IN NEW STYLES AND SHADES.
GLOVES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND MISSES' GLOVES, IN EVERY STYLE, DECIDED BARGAINS.
WE SELL A GOOD KID GLOVE AT 63c., 75c., AND $1.
HOSIERY.
1,200 DOZENS HOSIERY, AT POPULAR PRICES.
BUTTONS.
500 DIFFERENT STYLES IN BUTTONS—JET, PEARL, AGATE, CRYSTAL, AMBER, ALABASTER, STEEL, GILT, SILVERED, FANCY, BEAD, CROCHET, SATIN, SILK, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
FANCY GOODS.
SPOOL COTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, SILKS, TAPES, COMBS, BRUSHES, PORTMONNAIES, &c., &c.
AUCTION LOTS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.
W. H. KINSEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT COST,
AND LESS THAN COST,
2,500 yards EMBROIDERED AND MACHINE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
1,500 yards VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS.
1,000 dozen HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
800 BLACK THREAD LACE VAILS.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 and upward.
VALENCIENNES LACES, sets $6 and $8, worth $10 and $12.
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS at half price.
REAL POINT-POINT APPLIQUE AND CLUNY LACES, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and BLOND LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.
With a complete assortment of every other article in the trade.
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Our present stock comprises all the LEADING NOVELTIES IMPORTED THIS SEASON
IN
PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES.
We have also purchased at auction the past few days an immense lot of low and medium-priced dress goods, viz.:
FANCY PLAID VALENCIAS, at 18½c., 22c. and 25c. per yard.
STRIPED AND CHENE POPLINS, at 25c., 30c. and 35c. per yard.
SILK CHECKED AND STRIPED POPLINS, at 37½c. to 55c. per yard.
DOUBLE FOLD MOZAMBIQUES, at 25c., 30c. and 35c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
BLACK SILKS, good, fair quality, at $1 25 per yard.
GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $1 50, $1 75 to $2 50 per yard.
EXTRA WIDE AND HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS, for mantillas, at $2 75 to $4 per yard.
PLAIN SILKS, all colors, at $1 50 to $2 50.
Ladies wishing to purchase silks cheap should examine our present stock.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
We have just opened our new stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
which, for variety of style and cheapness, cannot be excelled.
PARIS CASHMERE SHAWLS, open centres.
REAL PAISLEY SHAWLS, open centres.
PALE BORDER PAISLEY SHAWLS, white and scarlet centres.
LLAMA SHAWLS.
BERLIN SHAWLS.
CHALLY SHAWLS, QUITE NEW.
PUSHER LACE POINTS AND ROTONDES.
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND ROTONDES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS AND ROTONDES.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BEDDING—QUILTS.
SPRING-BEDS, MATTRESSES,
PURE CURLED HAIR, STRAW,
HUSKS, NEW-ORLEANS MOSS, AND
SEA-GRASS MATTRESSES.
FEATHERS—Wholesale and Retail, made into Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
QUILTS.
An immense stock and splendid assortment at very low prices, of
LANCASTER—White and Colored Marseilles, colored Alhambra Spreads, and French Marseilles Quilts.
Also something entirely new in
WHITE CROCHET SPREADS.
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.
Many bought at the late auction sales at much less than manufacturers' and importers' prices.
See advertisement headed Sheeting, Iron Furniture, &c.
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
will be offered for sale
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1,
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS.....$3 00 to $30
PANTS.....$3 00 to $10
VESTS.....$1 50 to $5
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, AT
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 290 and 292 BOWERY.
SPRING OVERCOATS—$6, $10, $15 and $18.
BUSINESS SUITS—$14, $18, $18, $20 and $30.
BUSINESS PANTS—$2, $3, $4 and $5.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.
Nos. 290 and Nos. 292 BOWERY.
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CARPETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETING
at the lowest market price, at JNO. T. BAILEY'S, No. 155 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.

MISS E. CROWE, NO. 735 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, importer of the English Bound Hat, begs to inform her customers that she has just received her spring goods, per steamship *City of Antwerp*, and shall be happy to see them on WEDNESDAY, April 24.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of SMITH & MYERS, as importers and dealers in iron at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DAILY PAPER FOR SALE.
One-half interest in the KNOXVILLE DAILY AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is now offered for sale. The purchaser must be a practical newspaper man or practical printer. The object of sale is to associate working capacity in one branch or other of the paper. The paper is now well established and paying largely on the investment. Address DAILY COMMERCIAL, Knoxville, Tenn.

A VALUABLE INVENTION—RECENTLY secured by letters patent, and particularly valuable in all large cities, will be disposed of in whole or in part to an enterprising capitalist. Inquire of A. LIEDER, No. 189 Pearl-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIQUOR-store; two full lots and three-story house, and in a desirable locality. Apply to JAMES ALBERTS, No. 527 Spring-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH MEANS TO TAKE A half interest in a long-established and good-paying carting business in this City. Address CARTMAN, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHECK STOLEN.—A CHECK DRAWN BY the Old Dominion State Company, dated April 19, 1867, for five hundred dollars, on the Oriental Bank, was this day stolen. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as payment has been stopped.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.—PROF. MAURICE, the gifted Clairvoyant, can be consulted at No. 198 Bleecker-st., on all events of life.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE CAN BE CONSULTED on all events of life at No. 199 Bleecker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF 400 MOST VALUABLE LOTS ("DODGE ESTATE") ON BROADWAY, 9TH GRAND BOULEVARD, SEVENTY-SECOND AND SEVENTY-THIRD STS., TOGETHER WITH THE WATER RIGHT OF 80 FEET ON THE NORTH RIVER, IN FRONT OF THE PREMISES, AS GRANTED BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN THE YEAR 1863.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above described very desirable first-class property, comprising 400 lots and front gores as follows: Fifteen lots on the west side of Broadway, the Grand Boulevard, between 71st and 74th sts., including both corners of 72d and 73d sts., each lot being 25 to 27 feet front, and from 100 to 200 feet deep. On 72d-st., which is one hundred feet wide, there are 32 lots and front gores, and on 73d-st. the same number, embracing the entire fronts of both streets from Broadway to the river. The grade of the whole property is nearly level with Broadway. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps of the property, sketch of the grand entrance to the Park at 59th-st., and plan of the Grand Boulevard along Broadway, as established by the Central Park Commissioners under authority of the Legislature, are now ready, and can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 69 Jorslemon-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, BY THE BEST FRENCH AND AMERICAN MAKERS.
PARLORS—Splendid ebony and ormolu parlor suits, (10 pieces,) in figured satin damask; suite in brocatel; ebony and rosewood centre-tables, etageres, bronzes; 7½-octave (Steinway) piano, stool and music-stand; large 6'6 ft. and mantel mirrors, rich Axminster carpets, heavy damask curtains; fine paintings by Andrew Richardson, N. A.
CHAMBERS—Rosewood and oiled walnut marble-top sets; best hair mattresses, lounges, easy chairs, paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.
DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS—Oak chairs, extension table, china dinner and tea sets, plated and cut glassware, &c., &c.; oak and rosewood marble-bed billiard table, chairs, walnut marble-top hall stand, mats, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 132 Van Buren-st., between Classon and Franklin avs.,
FURNITURE AS GOOD AS NEW.
Walnut parlor suits, (8 pieces,) in green reps; bedsteads; bandome mahogany, marble-top and painted chamber-sets; hat-stand, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, window-shades, beds, bedding, silver-plated tea-set, glass, crockery and kitchen furniture.
SAME DAY,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 51 Carroll-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.
Pier mirror, Brussels carpets, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, range, walnut Pompeian secretary bookcase.
SAME DAY,
At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 70 Clinton-st., between Joralemon and Livingston sts.
FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.—Rosewood parlor suite, 18 pieces, in crimson satin damask; co. in green reps; painted and rosewood chamber furniture, marble-tops; mahogany dining suite, pier glass and two oval mirrors, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hat-stand, mattresses, crockery and kitchen furniture.
REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS.
FRIDAY, May 10,
At the Central Salesrooms.
If you expect to change your residence this season, and find your present carpets and oil-cloths will not fit your new rooms without waste, you will have an excellent opportunity to dispose of them to advantage at this sale, and at the same time be able to select others of the proper size from the very large assortment of every description, many of them as good as new, which we shall have to sell on that day. Carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, &c., intended for this sale, will be received without charge for storage.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OIL-PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRONZES, CARPETS, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the residence of Wm. L. Taylor, Esq., No. 12 BOORMAN-PLACE, West 23d-st.,
consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture, made by Roux; velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant reps and lace curtains, oil-paintings by American and foreign artists, bronzes, superb plate-glass mantel, library table, &c.; also, kitchen furniture. Catalogues now ready at auctioneer's office, No. 8 Beaver-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
90 CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD lots, being some of the most desirable lots offered at auction this season.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
5TH-AV.—2 lots on southeast corner of 6th-av. and 65th-st.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 63d-st.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 66th-st.
56TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, commencing 325 west of 5th-av.
67TH-ST.—2 lots north side 65th-st., 95 feet west of Madison-av.
67TH-ST.—4 lots south side 65th-st., between 5th and Madison-aves.
68TH-ST.—6 lots, south side 68th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
67TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.
67TH-ST.—12 lots, north side 66th-st., commencing on the northwest corner of 6th-av.
67TH-ST.—12 lots, south side 67th-st., commencing on the southwest corner of 6th-av.
68TH-ST.—2 lots on north side 76th-st., 45 feet east of Madison-av.
77TH-ST.—2 lots on south side 77th-st., 45 feet east of Madison-av.
85TH-ST.—8 lots, north side 85th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.
86TH-ST.—4 lots, south side 86th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.
89TH-ST.—4 lots, north side 89th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
90TH-ST.—8 lots, south side 90th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
97TH-ST.—10 lots, north side 97th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Roux, Pottier & Stymus and other first-class manufacturers; superb carved rosewood piano, made by Raven & Bacon; real bronzes, clocks and statuettes, Wilton carpets, &c., &c., nearly new, the property of a gentleman going abroad.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at the private residence No. 115 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., elegant household furniture, as follows:
PARLORS—Royal Wilton carpets, carved rosewood suites in silk reps and maroon velvet, heavy crimson satin damask curtains, lace curtains, French plate pier mirrors, ebony gilt and bronze cabinets and pedestals, rosewood canopy top etagere, rosewood centre and side tables, superb real bronze and marble clocks and statuettes, imported by present owner; oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.
DINING-ROOM—English Brussels carpet, carved oak buffet, extension table and chairs, engravings, crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.
BEDROOM AND LIBRARY—English velvet Brussels carpet, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, fine linens, amber-seam commode, black walnut lounges, chairs, library tables, bookcases, engravings, bookstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mantel ornaments, &c.
HALLS—Oak hall clocks, velvet hall and stair carpets, velvet mats, stair-rods, &c., &c.
Also, a general assortment of kitchen ware, &c., with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE SALE OF 250 VALUABLE lots at Fort Washington, on the Kingsbridge Road, 10th and 11th avs., 186th, 189th and 190th sts., lying between the proposed east and west lines of the Grand Boulevard.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—16 lots on the east side of the Kingsbridge Road, comprising the entire front between 188th and 190th sts.
11TH-AV.—32 lots, comprising the entire fronts on the east and west sides of 11th-av., between 186th and 190th sts.
10TH-AV.—14 lots on the west side of 10th-av., between 188th and 190th sts.
188TH-ST.—48 lots on north side of 188th-st., comprising the entire fronts between 10th and 11th avs. and 11th-av. and Kingsbridge Road.
189TH-ST.—48 lots on south side of 189th-st., comprising the entire front between Kingsbridge Road and 10th-av.
190TH-ST.—48 lots on north side of 190th-st., comprising the entire front between Kingsbridge Road and 10th-av.
190TH-ST.—48 lots on south side of 190th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and the Kingsbridge Road. The above-described property lies between and in close proximity to the proposed line of the Grand Boulevard. The land is high, and has a commanding view.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

H. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 24, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the homestead, Factoryville, by order of the Executor of the estate of Jane Burger, deceased, all the valuable property comprising said estate, consisting of the homestead on Richmond-terrace, having a river front of nearly 300 feet, a plot of land on Burger-av., containing about one acre, near Tompkins-av.; also a tract of 38 acres, commencing at the southerly termination of Bement-av., and extending southward between the lands of the late E. Bement, on the east, and those of Mrs. Tyler and Messrs. Mantanedo, Robbins, Wooster and Barrett, on the west, to the Clove road.
The salubrity of the location of this land, and the extent of the prospect, including Newark and New-York bays, is not to be surpassed.
All the above property will be sold in plots varying in size from three to seven city lots each, three of which will have valuable water fronts.
For maps and further particulars apply to J. J. JENKINS, Executor, No. 221 Canal-st., New-York, or to H. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., or at his residence, Factoryville, Staten Island.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private Lexington and 3d avs., genteel household furniture, comprising, in part, as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, walnut and pier mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, rosewood suites in crimson and maroon and green and gold brocatel, rosewood piano, Otty made, rosewood etagere, centre and side tables, black-walnut lounges and chairs, bronze and marble clocks, black-walnut buffet, extension-table and chairs, rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, hair mattresses, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 37 Bleecker-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, bedroom suites, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bedding of all descriptions, crockery, glassware, silver plated-ware, together with a large assortment of kitchen utensils, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.—By THEALL & BROS., TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, all the rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Harrison, maker; damask and lace curtains, China and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 42 Liberty-st.

H. H. SWELLING, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 510 Broadway.
BOOKS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, photographs, photographic albums, &c., at auction. We will sell as above, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 23, 24 and 25, at 6½ P. M. Also, office tables and chairs, and an invoice of photographic cases, frames, &c. SWELLING & ADAMS, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., (forty trains daily,) on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 2 P. M., large factory, also, steam engine, evaporator, kettles, &c. Apply to A. S. WOODRUFF, Belvidere.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 17 West 27th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of velvet carpets, elegant suits in green reps, rosewood recessed centre-table, rosewood piano, made by George Hall & Son; engravings, marble-top centre-tables; Clement & Gunnis and gold brocatel window curtains and cornices; gilt frame mirrors, ebony and gilt console table, marble and Parian vases and figures; ingrain carpets, Brussels carpets; rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads; bureaus, washstands, &c.; oak enamelled cottage suites, mantel ornaments, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., mahogany sideboard, dining-tables, chairs

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TANNERDALE (GAS) COAL COMPANY.

Par value $5. Capital $250,000. Paying dividends of from 1 per cent. to 1¼ per cent. per month.

For sale by

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 28.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.

CIRCULAR.

CAPITAL.....$150,000.

JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.

J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 28 Reade-st.

This Company has purchased the looms and machinery of the silk manufactory at Nos. 333, 335 and 337 West 36th-st., New-York, being 58 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated.

The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $12,000.

The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000.

The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.

The capital stock is.....$150,000
Purchases as above.....75,000
Working capital.....75,000

Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.

Subscription solicited.

Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,
THOMASS & CO., No. 28 Reade-st.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway.
Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

At the Factory, Nos. 133 to 137 West 36th-st.
Office of JAMES CHADBURN, No. 106 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 200 Broadway.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SELMA, ALA.

NOTICE.—The collections found in this bank have been placed by the United States authorities in the hands of M. J. A. KEITH & CO., Bankers, at Selma, for account of interested parties.
GIVEN, JONES & CO., No. 33 Broad-st.
APRIL 19, 1867.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA STATE STOCK.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ and 5 per cent. certificates of State Stock that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Indiana will on the first Monday in May next, first to holders of 2½ per cent. certificates of stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. certificates are fully redeemed, then, if any be in the hands of holders of 5 per cent. certificates after they are surrendered to the agent of state at his office in the City of New-York.

Holders of said stocks who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund on hand is apt for that purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the 1st of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State.
T. D. MCCARTY, Auditor of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, April 15, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in the passenger depot, corner 5th and Hoadly sts., Cincinnati, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next at 10 o'clock A. M., to make choice of nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to vote for or against the approval of a contract entered into and made with the Cincinnati, Dayton and Eastern Railroad for the use of this Company's tracks between Dayton and Cincinnati, and upon all other business that may be brought before the meeting.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 Broadway,

Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1883, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,500,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that this Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS,
Nos. 59 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ANY PART OF $100,000 St. Louis Six per Cent. Bonds at 81 per cent. flat. Bonds dated 1st of April, 1867, payable twenty years from date; interest payable at National Bank of Republic, New-York. Liberal commission allowed brokers.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON UNITED STATES Bonds and coupons, for a long or short period, in one or more sums; coupons bought. Apply to THOMAS NEWTON, No. 62 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT,
Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAMUEL WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD S. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY B. DAVIES,
BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEM. CLARKE,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81..	109½	109¾	June, 7-30.....	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	109½	109¾	July, 7-30.....	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	104⅝	104¾	June, C.I.No's.	119⅝	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110	110⅛	July, C.I.No's.	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., C.I.No's.	117⅝	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅜	109	Oct., C.I.No's.	116⅝	117⅛
5-20 ..... new, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	Dec., C.I.No's.	115⅝	116⅛
10-40 Registered.	98⅛	98⅝	May, C.I.No's.	113	113⅛
10-40 Coupon.....	98⅛	98⅝	Aug., C.I.No's.	113	113⅛
Gold.....	138⅝	138⅞	Sept., C.I.No's.	111⅝	111⅞
August, 7-30.....	106	106⅛	Oct., C.I.No's.	111⅛	111⅜

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ⅝ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF F MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, fifty years to run. Interest payable May and November.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, April 9, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of five per cent. in stock, free of tax, has been declared to the shareholders of this Company, payable at the Bank of America, on or after the 20th inst. Provided, that all fractional parts be paid in cash at the rate of four per cent.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from the 10th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. SHORT, Secretary

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts Europe &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,

NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Brokers in U. S Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT NEGOTIABLE IN ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,

NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST.

A meeting of the first preferred shareholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 29th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the question of the conversion of the first preferred shares into first mortgage bonds, as authorized by a recent act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin. By order of the Board.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, A. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THIS DAY, At this office, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Globe Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

LEONARD KIRBY,	B. THROCKMORTON,
D. B. DODGE,	EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,
JOHN CASTREE,	THOS. C. GOSTCHIUS,
FRANCIS MARTIN,	M. B. CONSTANTINE,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	AARON RUTHERFORD,
THOS. PATON,	SAMUEL HANNA,
CYRUS B. LOUTREL,	JOHN KEYSER,
RUFUS R. CRANE,	MOSES W. FISH,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
DANIEL DREW,	JOHN HUSTACE,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
JAS. LEARY, JR.,	AARON C. ELY,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	BETTINGHAM COCK,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
GEO. W. ELDER,	HARVEY WEED,
JAMES G. WHEELOCK,	EZRA WHEELER,
THOS. REED,	FRED. LACEY,
O. W. BIRD,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
DANL. ROSS,	THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
GARDNER G. YELIN,	WASHING'N LOOPER,
WALTER W. PRICE,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	MARSH'L O. ROBERTS,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	EDGAR HYATT,
JOHN ROME,	VALENTINE KIRBY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of said Company.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $808,000 AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, until FRIDAY, April 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of Eight Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company, making the whole issue two millions.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1888, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, and under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 163 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bonds can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of May, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 61 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 204, 262, 62, 430, 42, 570, 61, 244, 443, 294, 24, 25, 182, 224, 144, 207, 288, 80 and 208, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as secured, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 46 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30.) THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING CO., No. 25 South-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

O. H. P. ARCHER, President.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 15,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 18 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, NO. 843 FOURTH-AVENUE, corner 21st-st., continues to extract teeth under Nitrous Gas, at 50 cents each. New Style of Gold and Platina sets at $30 and $40. Handsome Rubber sets at $12. Teeth filled from $1 upward.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR SCHEDULE TO PARIS AND BACK $100 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

The splendid first-class steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA, Harrington.....SATURDAY, April 27
THE QUEEN, Grogan.....SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, Dorrance.....SATURDAY, May 11
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, May 18

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $70, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.

Return tickets to and from Liverpool $120, gold.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.

Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 27 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
MALLANTA, Capt. PINNEY, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 75 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for

LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, Smith.....SATURDAY, April 27.
IOWA, Craig.....SATURDAY, May 4.
CALEDONIA, Macdonald.....SATURDAY, May 11.

From Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
FRANCIS MACONDAY & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI.....April 17
PARIFA.....April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 49 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the Steamship Company, company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR.....E. Van Dico.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....A. Gaddis.....Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....C. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, July 6

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUR PE.....LEMABIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free or charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers coming to or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail, steamers

EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY...April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....April 27
CITY OF LONDON.....WEDNESDAY.....May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$110 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 Steerage to Paris.....45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $220 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERIDIAN, Capt. GEO. B. BLODGETT, June 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE.....GREEN.....THURSDAY, April 25
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, May 2
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 9

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND HAVANA.

The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier 36 North River on THURSDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight through, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
E. LOWDEN,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 4.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. C. F. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on THURSDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 9 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
CAPT. ——, R. N.,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE,
TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.

WELLS, VIETOR & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 West-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WM. WEST, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or the equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $150; steerage, $70.

New steamer.....May 18
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....June 1

For freight, steerage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN

ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,

FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP,

4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75–$90 00
Steerage.....$30 00
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....40 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 67 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliari, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 150) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LUDDE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

150 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to save San Francisco July

THE NEW-YORK CENSUS.

II.

The relative proportions of the sexes and their distribution are among the most interesting developments of a census. Observations extending over many years and different countries prove that there is a pretty regular excess of male births, averaging, perhaps, about four in a hundred, or four per cent. This seems to be a provision of nature to make up for the greater liability of the male sex to fatal accidents; for it is certain that at middle age, taking city and country together, the sexes are nearly equal in number, while of those upward of fifty years old the females are in the majority, that excess growing more and more marked up to the extremest limit of life.

In newly settled countries the excess of males is naturally great. California, for instance, had in 1850 no less than 85,580 males and but 7,071 females. This unnatural distribution made the embryo State almost a country of savages. It is true that the men who went there took with them the civilization of letters and organized communities, and to a great extent established in the new country the governmental character of the Atlantic States; but the absence of good female influence was seriously deplored, and thousands of men who left the hills of New-England and the busy streets of our large cities to dig up the rich gold of the new Eldorado, relapsed into a condition little short of barbarism, mainly from the want of the restraining and refining influence of the gentler sex. In 1860 this thriving State had still an enormous excess of males, viz.: 259,923 to 98,187 females. Of course the proportions are gradually becoming equalized; but it will be a quarter of a century before anything like a natural standard will be reached.

Whenever a region has been developed to its full agricultural capacity, the sexual proportions begin to change; young men seek other fields of enterprise, while few women go with them; hence we observe a predominance of females in the old sections. In all the New-England States, except Vermont, there are more women than men, while in most of the Western States the reverse is true. In New-York we had an excess of males up to 1850—not a large predominance, but still enough to be notable. The largest proportion was in 1825, when the males outnumbered the females by 29,336, or 50.91 per cent., against 49.09 per cent. of females. In 1855 the proportion changed, showing 10,912 excess of females. In 1860 the excess was only 3,681; but in 1865 it ran up to 61,536. Of course the enormous drain of men for the war was the reason for this sudden increase. Of the sixty counties, sixteen show an excess of males, and except Oswego and Ulster, none of these have cities or large villages. The preponderance of females is naturally in cities and large towns, as may be seen in the following figures for 1865:

Places.	Males.	Females.	Female Excess.
New-York	344,165	382,221	38,056
Albany	29,941	32,672	2,731
Buffalo	6,256	6,774	518
Hudson	3,586	4,273	687
Poughkeepsie	7,422	8,651	1,229
Rochester	46,438	47,775	1,340
Brooklyn	141,189	155,189	14,000
Rochester	24,574	26,256	1,682
Utica	11,100	12,576	1,476
Syracuse	15,536	16,248	712
Oswego	9,467	9,821	354
Troy	18,808	20,485	1,677
Schenectady	5,056	5,659	603
Total	663,536	728,600	65,065
Per cent.	47.66	52.34	4.68

Taking twenty-three agricultural counties, those having no cities and few villages, we find a slight preponderance of males. Compared with the two great cities, the figures are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Excess.
N. Y. and Brooklyn	485,354	537,410	Fem. 52,056
Rural counties	481,113	475,489	Males. 5,624

With regard to the general distribution of the sexes, the census of 1860 shows in all the United States an excess of about 730,000 males. It is a remarkable fact that of 4,441,830 slaves and free colored persons, there were only 8,342 more males than females, or only about two in a thousand. The large excess of males in California is partly owing to the immigration from China, being 33,149 men to 1,784 women of Asiatic birth. Of course, in the new States and Territories women are scarce; Illinois has a male excess of 92,000; Michigan, 40,000; Wisconsin, 63,000; Texas, 36,000. In the old States the preponderance is the other way, Massachusetts leading off (in 1860) with a female excess of 36,700, &c. In Great Britain and Ireland, in a population of 29,000,000, there is an excess of 977,000 females.

In noting the unequal proportions of the sexes it is proper to take account of the ages at which the variations are most remarkable, and this, too, with reference to distribution in localities. It is said that, taking whole countries into view, there are more males than females born. The difference is not large, (about 16 males to 15 females,) but its regularity shows it to be the results of natural law. It is equally true that up to the age of 15, or thereabouts, there is considerable excess of males living. The following figures will briefly explain:

UNITED STATES—WHITE POPULATION, 1860.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Male Excess.
Under 5	2,072,187	2,007,089	65,098
5 to 10	1,773,271	1,724,447	48,824
10 to 15	1,578,274	1,511,511	66,763
Total	5,423,732	5,243,047	180,685

NEW-YORK—CENSUS OF 1865.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Male Excess.
Under 5	237,612	232,622	4,990
5 to 10	244,683	238,716	5,967
10 to 15	208,552	204,169	4,383
Total	690,847	675,507	15,340
In 1855	625,843	614,702	11,141

Here is a small but uniform preponderance of the masculine element. But now comes a sudden change, particularly in this State and in those of the Eastern and Middle sections of the Union:

EASTERN STATES—WHITES, 1860.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Female Excess.
15 to 20	155,575	166,714	11,138
20 to 30	274,887	305,939	31,052
Total	430,463	472,653	42,190

NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND, 1860.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Female Excess.
15 to 20	360,205	388,529	28,324
20 to 30	632,259	726,078	93,819
Total	992,464	1,114,607	122,143

NEW-YORK—CENSUS OF 1865.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Female Excess.
15 to 20	170,219	190,575	20,356
20 to 25	154,873	194,771	39,898
25 to 30	141,180	171,223	30,043
Total	466,272	556,569	90,297
In 1855	496,676	550,557	53,881

The census of 1865 shows some singular facts in reference to excess of females beyond 30 years of age. Generally the males are considerably in excess from about 330 to 70, but our last census, as compared with 1855, shows the following curious results:

NEW-YORK STATE CENSUS.

Ages.	1855. Males.	1855. Females.	1865. Males.	1865. Females.
30 to 35	140,358	134,234	124,910	148,873
35 to 40	111,489	103,409	127,088	131,128
40 to 45	93,397	86,960	99,647	111,618
Total	345,143	324,603	351,645	391,619
Male excess	20,538.	Female excess		39,974

This must be accounted for by the waste of men in the war. As the average increase from 1855 was only 10 per cent., there should have been something like the same proportion in all branches. But there were great variations, as the figures show:

Conditions.	1855.	Add 10 per cent.	1865—Actual.
Single	2,062,618	2,103,444	2,211,170
Married	1,366,015	1,378,316	1,433,954
Widowers	35,397	38,906	44,804
Widows	95,182	104,700	127,960

Here is an increase of 34 instead of 10 per cent. among widows, which of course is mainly due to the loss of husbands in the war.

The concentration of the females between 15 and 35 years of age in the large cities deserves notice. A great many who are born there have been left behind by relatives who make up the male excess in the new States; a great many seek the cities to get employment in the countless factories where women's work is done; and many thousands more gravitate toward populous towns for purposes that need not be mentioned. New-York City alone will illustrate the matter:

MALES AND FEMALES, 1865.

	—NEW-YORK CITY.— Males.	Females.	—REST OF STATE.— Males.	Females.
15 to 20	36,189	54,998	134,026	135,647
20 to 25	34,888	42,285	120,205	152,486
25 to 30	29,805	40,225	111,675	131,000
30 to 35	28,612	36,220	96,298	112,653
Total	111,185	152,908	479,907	552,444
Female excess		41,813		72,647

Putting Brooklyn with New-York, the result would be, in the two large cities, an excess of about 56,953 females between 15 and 35 years of age; in the remainder of the State an excess of 57,807 between those ages. The entire excess of females from 15 to 35 is 114,260, half of them, as it appears, in the two cities. The excess of males under 15 and over 35 reduces the aggregate female excess in the State to 61,536.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EASTER SUNDAY.

This solemn festival of the Christian Church was duly observed yesterday. The anniversary of the resurrection of our Lord, the conclusion of the holy season of Lent, and the commencement of that period when the earth awakes from the slumbers of the Winter and arrays itself in verdure, the day is looked forward to with no common interest. Throughout Christendom it is a day of solemn gladness and rejoicing, second in importance only to that on which God sent his only son into the world to save mankind.

Although the anniversary of Christ's resurrection has been observed in some way or other ever since the event occurred, yet it was only in the fourth century that the Council of Nice decided that thereafter the anniversary should be held on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or after the 21st of March. Easter Sunday may, therefore, fall on the 22d of March, or it may be as late as the 25th of April. The word Easter is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *oster* or *oston*—the season of arising. Many of the old customs peculiar to Easter have fallen into disuse. The presentation of Easter pascha eggs is still common in some of the continental countries and the north of England, but here it is only among a few private families that the custom is still observed. The old salutation on Easter morn—"Christ is arisen"—is heard no more except among the members of the Greek Church, who adhere to the customs of their fathers with a pertinacity akin to devotion.

In this City Easter was ushered in by as bright and glorious a day as could have been desired. The storm of the previous night had but served to clear the air, and the sun, although it did not "dance in the sky," as popular superstition would have us believe it does on Easter day, yet looked down on us through a cloudless atmosphere. It was a tempting day for the display of Spring fashions, and the ladies, ever mindful of these matters, availed themselves of it to a large extent. The streets indeed were filled with well dressed people, hastening forward to their various places of worship to join in the commemoration of the day. Nearly all the Episcopal and Catholic churches were tastefully decorated with flowers, and the music was of a superior character. In the churches of other denominations the day was observed with less external ceremony. Most of the places of worship, however, were well filled, some indeed to overflowing, and grateful and devout congregations joined in offering up their prayers and thanksgivings. Below will be found notices of the services at several of the churches in the City.

Opening of the Temporary Chapel of St. Thomas' Church.

The opening services in the chapel erected for the temporary accommodation of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, on the corner of Fifty-third street and Fifth-avenue, were celebrated yesterday morning. The altar was beautifully adorned with flowers, tastefully arranged, and the impressive service for Easter was heightened in interest by the excellent rendering of the anthems and hymns by the choir. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of the Parish, who preached from the following text:

Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord.—John xx., 20.

On this day there could be but one theme—the Resurrection of Christ from the dead. He is risen, should be the preacher's glad announcement. He is risen indeed, the people's reply. The circumstances under which they met to-day were in unison with the theme, suggestive of life, expansion and power. Within these plain, limited, yet prophetic walls, they met again as one family in Christ Jesus. It was just a twelvemonth this Easter week since they had departed from the old structure. For him it had been a sad exodus, his rectorship there having continued for nine years, being the longest of any excepting Dr. HAWES'. The memories and associations connected with that spot are exceedingly tender and precious, but the hour had come for that destruction which must always precede a glorious resurrection. In removing they had been subject to many harsh criticisms and rebukes; to some they had listened with respect, to others with patience, being assured that the wisdom of their course would yet be vindicated. It was a happy augury of divine favor that almost at the moment of their departure a neighboring sanctuary had opened its portals to receive them. A homeless flock had never found a more inviting shelter. In the midst of senseless theories and abortive efforts for Church Union, the fact had been presented of two societies meeting together for a year in concord. That connection was now dissolved. This morning they were lifting up the resurrection cry and singing the resurrection songs, on this ample though advanced spot, henceforth to bear their corporate name, and be their home for long years to come. The situation was beautiful, resembling in some respects the old site. He compared the present surroundings of the place with those that met the first locating, when the corner-stone of the old structure was laid, showing their similarity, and predicting that until the church itself should be completed, their chief sorrow and perplexity would arise from the want of room to provide for the spiritual necessities of the population which would soon throng the vacant space about them. As reminders of the old church, he referred to the Communion-table and the baptismal font, the instruments of the two most important sacraments of the church, and likewise to the old corner-stone, which had been preserved, not as curious relics, but as venerable and household treasures. He referred with sorrow to the fact that in the resurrection of the parish there would not be a complete reunion of the people. Some would be missing. Names long endeared would cease from the parochial register. This was the sad but inevitable condition of renewed prosperity. In founding a new abode for a church on the surface of an island so throbbing with enterprise, the question of location was one of future advantages and permanence. The situation was well chosen, nearest to the coming centre of the metropolis, the northern expanse of which would in no long time be as thickly crowded with dwellings as the southern would surely be with warehouses. But their gladness had a purer and deeper source than the merely secular and material advantages of the location. He would that the spot on which they stood might never be cumbered with a church which had no higher claim than its beauty, or strength, or grandeur. Not that he would deprecate such things. We should offer our best gifts to God. We deserved rebuke when we dwelt in our own beautiful abodes and cheapened His house and made His courts poor and contemptible. After all, the chief excellence of a church was its adaptation to the spiritual necessities of those for whom Christ died and rose again, in its capacity for work. Here, said he, we have a good standpoint for work, incentives and means not only for ourselves, but for the distant portion of the City we have left. The disciples were glad when they saw the Lord. In the first trial they forsook Him and fled; but when He burst the bands and cast away the cords and stood alive on the earth, according to His promise, the power of the resurrection made them glad, and afterward they became the champions of the cross and heroes even unto death. And our joy this day is the joy of reassurance and of courage, and of life. The crisis savors of resurrection and enlargement, and spiritual conquest. We were losing heart, and hope and faith. The day of adversity and humiliation had come. The glooms of the sepulchre were gathering over us. We could make no more impression on the neighborhood around us than Christ could on those who jeered and scoffed Him. Here we can do more for that very neighborhood than if we had remained on the spot. This Easter day is to us doubly precious. First and chiefly because our Lord has risen from the dead, bringing life and immortality to light; and we, as a parish, have arisen to newness of life. Let us remember that the Lord tarried only a few days before he ascended on high; so let us, after the briefest possible delay, carry on and finish our work.

Services at St. Alban's.

The services at St. Alban's Church, in Forty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue, attracted a crowded congregation, every inch of standing room having been occupied long before the hour for the beginning of worship. The dark drapery which hung about the altar and over the desks during the past week had been removed, and the usual adornments gave indication that preparations had been made for the special Easter celebration. The cross was supported by the Gospel and Epistle candlesticks right and left, and on each wing of the altar burned seven candles. Rev. CHARLES W. MORRILL, rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. NOYES, assistant priest, conducted the services. The sermon on the Resurrection of Christ was preached by Rev. Mr. NOYES; it was devoted to an unfolding of Christian duties at such a time, and mankind had cause to be either joyous or sorrowful on such an occasion. He defended the doctrine of the Resurrection of Christ from the assaults which had been made upon it by the author of the *Age of Reason* and his speculative followers. The enlightenment of the nineteenth century was well calculated to lead repentant sinners to their Saviour to ask forgiveness and pardon. After the sermon the service of the Holy Communion was celebrated. In the afternoon Right Rev. Bishop POTTER held confirmation service, and laid his hands on twenty-seven young people who had made profession of their faith according to the forms and usages of the Holy Catholic Church. His address was brief and affectionate. He admonished the class to rely on the strength of the Holy Spirit to that when ever might [illegible]

[illegible] Chapel of St. Timothy.

[illegible] Church of St. Timothy in Fifty-[illegible] Fifth and Sixth avenues, was solemnly dedicated to divine service yesterday morning, by the Parish, Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN, assisted by Rev. Mr. BOYDEN. Bishop POTTER was also present. It is the purpose of his congregation to erect a large church building on this site, the necessity for which is already apparent, as yesterday the chapel just finished was much overcrowded. Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, in his address, spoke of the rapid growth of the congregation, owing to the increase of population in the neighborhood, and the necessity for renewed efforts toward the erection of that church edifice of which that in which they now found themselves was for the first time, was but the precursor. The building opened to divine worship yesterday, cost $30,000, $24,000 of which had already been paid up before the collection yesterday, which was a large one. The structure is Gothic in style, with high pointed roof laid in parti-colored slate, and surmounted at the gables by crosses. The windows are of stained glass of delicate forms and pleasing shades of color. The interior is in keeping with the modest exterior, plain, yet in good taste. To the right of the chancel is a fine baptismal font which yesterday was filled with the choicest flowers. At the close of the morning service, Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation to a large number.

The Seventh-street M. E. Church.

Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, of the Seventh-street Methodist E. Church, last evening preached the first of a series of sermons of practical advice to the youth of his congregation, the subject, the evils of the use of tobacco. The reverend gentleman fortified himself with a number of texts, the chief of which was David's exhortation to Solomon: "Show thyself a man," and then proceeded to arraign tobacco upon an indictment containing the usual counts, that it destroys the body, paralyzes the mind and corrupts the morals, touching incidentally upon the expense attending its use. The orator displayed a certain intellectual terseness and physical energy that made his handling of his theme entertaining, and as he kept within the bounds of high medical authorities in his assertions of the injurious effects of the "vile weed" upon the human system, his discourse was effective as well as interesting.

The Brooklyn Churches.

The Catholic and Episcopal Churches of the Eastern District were crowded yesterday to celebrate the Easter festival. At St. Mary's Church the celebration was particularly attractive, the indefatigable young pastor, Father MCDONALD, and his lady friends having made extensive preparations for the occasion. The decorations were gorgeous in the extreme. Nearly 400 children marched through the church in procession, preceded by a band of music, and presented a very attractive appearance. Father MCDONALD addressed the immense assemblage on behalf of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. At St. Mark's Church, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL HASKINS preached to a very large congregation. The decorations were quite attractive. A new bell was raised on this church on Saturday, and did its first service at 6 o'clock on Easter morning. At Sts. Peter and Paul's Church the grand altar was lighted by over one hundred wax candles, and was festooned with natural flowers. The music was furnished by a double quartette, and consisted of Mozart's 12th and Credo in Gounod's Mass in F. Fathers MALONE and CAMPBELL preached on the subject of the Resurrection. St. Vincent de Paul's Church was crowded to suffocation. Rev. Father MULLANE conducted the services.

The Mormon community assembled at their place of meeting, Adelphi Hall, and had sacramental services. Saints TALLMAN, MILES, WEAVER and SEARLES addressed the meeting. There were about 200 saints of both sexes present, including a large proportion of children.

The Baptist Tabernacle.

The crowded congregation of this church were yesterday regaled with music of a high order from their choir—one of the best quartettes in the City—under the direction of Mr. CHARLES F. OLNEY. The morning service commenced with a brilliant organ voluntary, which exhibited the full power and variety of the instrument. After which HOWE'S *Benedictus* was rendered in excellent style. The chant, The earth shall praise Thee, was then sung. The hymns were given with spirit and expression. The afternoon service was opened with MENDELSSOHN'S I waited for the Lord, which was admirably performed, the solo passages deserving especial mention.

Easter Sunday in the Welsh Churches.

In the Welsh churches yesterday the matter-of-fact Cambrians celebrated the day in a plain, unostentatious manner, the pastor in each of the churches dispensing a homely discourse to his congregation upon the event called to mind by the recurrence of the day. At the Thirteenth-street Methodist Calvinistic Church the able divine, Rev. WM. ROBERTS, preached an eloquent sermon in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, upon the "Resurrection of Christ," taking for his text the three last verses of the 27th chapter, and the two first of the 28th chapter of the Gospel by St. Matthew. The singing in this church by a young choir was very creditable to the performers.

Opening of the Coleman House.

Mr. R. B. COLEMAN, late of the Astor House, and later of the Eastern, Baltimore, has returned to New-York, where he has opened a new hotel on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Broadway, to be known as the Coleman House. A large party of invited guests assembled on Saturday evening to inspect the establishment and partake of an opening supper. We noticed among the guests HORACE GREELEY, THURLOW WEED, and many of our most prominent citizens. Brief but interesting speeches were made by Mr. GREELEY and Mr. COLEMAN. A notable fact was mentioned by Mr. GREELEY, who said that Capt. COLEMAN and himself were at a similar gathering on the opening of the Astor House in 1836, when both gentlemen were somewhat younger than they are now, and when it was thought that the Astor was a great deal too far up town. He congratulated Mr. COLEMAN on being a progressive man, and upon the prospect that he would have to make his next move as high as Central Park within the next five years. The rooms were all thrown open and the house fully lighted. The American Improved Gaslight, which has been in use for some months in the TIMES establishment, is in use in this hotel using two and three feet burners, with very satisfactory results.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A PRISON KEEPER IN TROUBLE.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as WM. BARRETT, of No. 17 Hubert-street, and JAMES FIELDS passed the corner of North Moore and Hudson streets, they saw a man sitting on the sidewalk, apparently asleep or intoxicated. The two pedestrians stopped and roused the somnolent individual and inquired where he lived. The man replied: "Across town;" and he was advised by BARRETT to take the cars and go there, as he might fall into the hands of disreputable characters. Instead of accepting this advice in the spirit it was offered, the man jumped up, drew a revolver, and astonished his interrogators by firing at them. Fortunately, the bullet missed its aim. The report of the pistol attracted the attention of Officer VAN RIPER, who ran down and arrested the belligerent possessor of the weapon, afterward taking him to the Leonard-street Station-house, where the prisoner gave his name as PATRICK MCKEEVER, and stated that he was a Deputy Keeper at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. He was found in possession of a five-barreled revolver, marked "Penitentiary," two of the chambers having been recently discharged. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, and resides at No. 208 First-avenue. In answer to the complaint made against him he made the following statement: "I discharged my pistol officially;" so he was locked up officially.

A CAR PICKPOCKET.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, as Mr. JOHN SOROHAN, of No. 385 West Twenty-sixth-street, stepped upon the platform of an Eighth-avenue car, at the corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, he was closely followed by WM. BOYLE, who jostled him in a suspicious manner. Immediately after Mr. SOROHAN missed his pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, and he instantly suspected BOYLE of the theft. He therefore caused his arrest by Detective MCGEE, of the Broadway Squad, when the prisoner dropped the stolen wallet. When brought before the magistrate the accused was fully committed for trial. He is a native of this City, and 21 years of age.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. EGBERT POST, of No. 91 Horatio-street, left his horse and wagon, value $250, standing in the street, near Washington Market, while he made some necessary purchases. During his brief absence EDWARD CLARK, a pedler, sauntered by and, noticing the unprotected state of the equipage, sprang into the vehicle and drove off. MICHAEL H. COURTNEY saw the theft committed and gave the necessary information to the owner. Subsequently Officer BRADFORD, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the thief and recovered the property. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the Court and locked up for trial. He is 20 years of age.

EXCISE CASES.

JOHN HORSMAN, No. 94 Elizabeth-street, and PETER TELLERS, No. 17 Cherry-street, were arraigned before the Court yesterday on charges of violating the Excise Law, when they were held for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

SHOWING WHAT OCCURRED AT A PARTY.

SAMUEL B. LAKE, who resides at No. 41 Morton-street, yesterday appeared before Justice DODGE, to whom he complained that he had been robbed of $75 in United States currency and a gold watch worth $25, on the night of the 15th of March last, by two men named WM. BURKE and JOHN EDSALL. His story is that on the evening in question he met the defendants at a house of ill-fame in Hudson-street, where they drank freely together. They induced said Lake and they were going to a party, but did not venture to inform him the accompany them, until they were half-way to Jersey City, when they told him they were going to a "blowout." Lake then proposed to pay for the "drinks." They then appeared to be very anxious that he should go with them, and upon their promising the invitation he consented to be one of the guests at the party. Sundry bumpers were then drank, at each of which Lake was requested to "treat," and finally, Lending under their lead, the trio entered the scene of the dance. Arrived at the house the new comers were heartily welcomed and introduced to everybody else. The heat of the room and the effort of handshaking, together, perhaps, with the workings of the whisky which had been so plentifully imbibed, were evidently too much for Lake, who soon became greatly indisposed and unable to distinguish one friend from another. At this stage of the proceedings he was put to bed by some one—he says he thinks by BURKE and EDSALL. Be this as it may, when he awoke he discovered that the property above mentioned had been abstracted from his pockets. A month passed by and the victim's suspicions began to gather against the two friends who invited him to the party. They seemed to be together very frequently and spent money so liberally that LAKE finally concluded to charge them with the theft. They were accordingly arrested upon a warrant and taken before the magistrate, who held them to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer.

DISSATISFIED WITH HIS SALARY.

A young man named MICHAEL NIGH was arraigned upon the charge of robbing his employer, Mr. LEWIS CANFIELD, silversmith, at No. 170 Ninth-avenue, of a number of napkin rings valued at $35. The complainant alleges that for several months past he has missed various articles of jewelry from his store, but was unable to trace the thief until Saturday night, when, lying in wait on the opposite side of the street, he observed the accused return to the store, unlock the door and go in. In a few minutes he came out again, when he was arrested by a Police officer, who found the rings in his possession. The accused denied his guilt, but was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

A FAITHLESS MESSENGER.

On Friday last, JAMES MCCARTHY, of No. 127 West Thirty-third-street, delivered $23 in bank notes to one MARY BURKE, *alias* Barclay, with orders to hand the same to her employer, Mrs. TAYLOR, of No. 56 West Thirty-third-street. Instead of doing this, it is said, the messenger appropriated the money to her own use. She was yesterday arrested, and taken before Justice DODGE, who committed her for trial in default of the required bail.

"FARO."

JOHN PENTLAND, the reputed proprietor of a "faro" saloon at No. 55 East Twelfth-street, was yesterday arraigned and held to bail to answer at General Sessions. The other parties arrested in the place with him were each bailed for future good behavior, after which they were allowed to depart.

On Saturday night Sergt. BURDEN and officers of the Jefferson Market Court Squad made a "descent" upon a house of ill-fame in Greene-street, where they arrested the proprietor, HERMAN BRONKHURST, and about twenty inmates of both sexes. These were taken before the magistrate yesterday morning. BRONKHURST was held for trial. The others were bailed for good behavior. Sergt. SCHOONMAKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, visited a house in the same street and arrested MARY HASSE, the reputed keeper of the place, and several inmates. These were disposed of by the magistrate precisely in the same manner as the parties in the preceding case.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICE OFFICER.

Officer MCQUADE, of the Seventh Precinct, yesterday complained of a man named JAMES MORRISON, whom he charges with having assaulted him on Saturday night. The accused was lying upon a doorstep, in a state of intoxication, and when the policeman attempted to arrest him, he seized hold of the officer, and knocked him down, and then kicked him in the head, injuring him severely. The accused was held for trial.

EXCISE CASES.

HENRY HOLWEIG, corner Pike and Cherry streets, and JOHN LEE, of No. 62 First-avenue, were arraigned for selling liquor on the Sabbath. The contents of a bottle taken from one of these places by the officer smelled so strongly of something like benzine that the magistrate expressed a doubt as to whether he could hold the accused for selling rum. He finally decided to risk it, and both were held for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NOT A MURDER CASE.—In yesterday's TIMES a paragraph appeared to the effect that Roundsman KELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, had arrested MICHAEL ROONEY, of No. 160 Washington-street, on Saturday evening, on suspicion of having beaten his wife to death—she being found dead in her bed. An inquest was held over the remains of the deceased, Mrs. ELLEN ROONEY, yesterday morning, by Coroner WILDEY, at the Liberty-street Police Station. It appears from the evidence adduced that ELLEN had been a woman of intemperate habits, as was also her husband, and that the pair frequently quarreled over their cups, and blows were often exchanged on these occasions. Some weeks ago Mrs. ROONEY was arrested on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten days. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made the necessary *post-mortem* examination, but found no serious marks of violence, excepting a discolored eye. On examining the internal organs, the Doctor ascertained beyond a doubt that death had been caused by intemperance. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the expressed opinion of the physician, and the Coroner discharged ROONEY from custody. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged 49 years. Her husband appeared to be suffering from the effects of a recent attack of *delirium tremens*. He served in the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN, having lost his right arm at the battle of Gaines' Farm, for which he receives a pension of $15 per month. On being admonished by the Coroner of the danger of his intemperate habits, ROONEY promised to reform and take the pledge.

AN INFANT ACCIDENTALLY SMOTHERED.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, over the body of a male infant child. Mrs. MARGARET LAARHAN, the mother of deceased, testified that she was confined on Tuesday last, and on Friday she lay awake all night nursing the child, which was very restless. After midnight she laid the infant on her arm, with its face downward toward the breast, when it became quiet. About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning she endeavored to nurse the child, when she discovered it to be dead. BRIDGET SMITH, the nurse of the ward, testified that the mother appeared to take every care of her child. Dr. S. N. LEO made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found no traces of foul play except the discoloration of the lips and extremities. From the appearance of the internal organs, he believed death to have been the result of asphyxia. As no evidence of foul play on the part of the mother could be obtained, a verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the mother exonerated from blame.

FIRE IN A MASONIC LODGE HALL.—At about noon yesterday a fire broke out in the Masonic Lodge-room on the top floor of the building No. 501 Hudson-street. The alarm was promptly given, and responded to immediately by the firemen, who succeeded in subduing the flames after about an hour's hard work. The building is owned by G. V. QUILLARD, who occupies the first floor as a hardware-store. The loss on his stock will not exceed $500, on which there is an insurance for $8,000 in the Greenwich Company and Empire City Company. The furniture of the lodge-room was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the Empire City Company. Loss on the building about $1,000; insured for $8,000 in the New-Amsterdam Company. The cause of the fire was the leakage of a gas-pipe in the lodge-room.

MASONIC CONCERT.—On Saturday evening, Raymond Lodge, U. D., (Masonic,) gave its second concert at the Hall No. 594 Broadway. The programme consisted of a very choice selection of vocal and instrumental music, which was ably dispensed by a corps of artists, embracing the names of Messrs. H. G. JOVINGTON, G. A. RUSSEL, and Misses JENNIE WADE, ELLA CHAPMAN and others. Mr. S. W. FORT recited with touching effect a pathetic poem entitled "Little Jim." This Lodge is in a highly prosperous condition, which is due in great part, to the efficiency of its officers.

A 'LONGSHOREMAN KILLED.—About 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning as PATRICK GORMAN, a 'longshoreman, was engaged in assisting to load the ship *Hibernia*, lying at Pier No. 20 North River, he was terribly crushed by two barrels of resin slipping from the hoisting tackle and falling upon his back. He was removed to his residence, No. 105 Washington-street, where he died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 42 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He leaves a widow and seven children.

SUNDAY GAMBLING.—Yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, Officers SANDS and BLACKWOOD, of the Ninth Precinct, visited the basement of No. 630 Hudson-street, where they found a party of three men playing cards for money, with the proprietor of the place, FERDINAND HANTZER. All hands were arrested and taken to the Station-house, where they were locked up for the night.

EXCISE LAW.—In this City and Brooklyn yesterday 43 arrests were made for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and 27 for violation of the Excise Law. Of this number Brooklyn only furnished one for intoxication, and three for violation of Excise Law.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night a party of three roughs visited the lager-beer saloon of JOSEPH LANG, No. 309 Grand-street, E. D., and waited quietly until it was time to close up the place, when one of them extinguished the only gaslight that burning, while the other two stole the contents of the drawer. The party then fled with their plunder, but Officers GILDERSLEEVE and KROUS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, soon got on their track and arrested two of them, the third escaping. The prisoners, on being taken to the Fourth-street Station-house, were recognized as HENRY MALCOLM, aged 20, and HIRAM F. JOHNSON, [illegible]

[illegible] Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Roda	April 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	April 9.	South'mton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	April 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Minnesota	April 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	April 13.	Hamburg	New-York.
Medway	April 13.	Antwerp	New-York.
America	April 13.	Bremen	New-York.
Cuba	April 13.	Liverpool	Boston.
The Queen	April 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	April 20.	Hamburg	New-York.
Palmyra	April 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
Chicago	April 25.	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR HAVANA.

Edinburgh	April 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Alsatia	April 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 25.	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	April 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	April 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Mississippi	April 27.	New-York	Havre.
Bornania	April 27.	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

North America	April 20.	St. Thomas and Brazil.	
Havre	April 25.	Havana.	
Raleigh	April 25.	New-Orleans.	
Geo. Cromwell	April 27.	New-Orleans.	
Mariposa	April 27.	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
N. Y. Central Railroad	5 P. M.
Harlem	5 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro—J. M. N. Alambuqui and son, J. J. da Gama Silvia, B. H. Silsbee, wife and daughter, Mrs. J. F. Vegas, S. W. Bolton, wife and child, Mrs. E. C. Clark, F. R. Clark, E. C. Yates, H. D. Carlisle, Jas. H. Benson, Peter Crerar, Walter Webb, C. H. P. Reed, C. H. Spear, J. H. McKay, wife and infant, M. J. de Freitas, J. A. de Freitas, J. A. Oonas, H. Brockelhurst, G. de Barzay, J. W. Harper, David S. Quimby, J. J. de Oliveria, Theo. C. Glazier, D. L. Bronson, M. D. Bronson, F. Vogel, G. B. de Boschenlye, R. Cagwi, wife and 3 children, R. Anderson, P. Moore.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savnah—J. F. Turner and wife, Mrs. G. D. Tunison, N. Kallog and son, A. H. Leonard, H. B. Robinson, Jas. Somerson, Miss Somerson, Geo. Cardanal, Mr. D. Gollet oin, Mrs. Shipley, Miss Wardwell, M. S. Fellows, J. C. Beall, Geo. Dapson, A. Kahlman, T. Behm, E. P. Hison, J. C. Woodruff, O. E. Cohen, W. Painter, Wm. Fitzgerald, Jr., Daniel Hunt, C. W. Kellogg, R. Soutter, Simon Fleshman, W. H. Kathaus, Geo. H. Price, John Bowker, F. W. Cobb, R. H. Stearns, Patrick McQuade, Peter Long